FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CARICOM FINANCE MINISTERS END 2-DAY MEETING

FL040039 Bridgetown CANA in English 0009 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 3 Sep (CANA)--Caribbean Community (CARICOM) finance ministers tonight ended an important 2-day meeting here, promising a communique tomorrow on the discussions. The ministers were to prepare joint CARICOM positions for the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) conference in Washington near the end of this month, as well as for the upcoming commonwealth finance meeting in the Bahamas. They were also asked to prepare a new mechanism to ens re that regional members were able to coordinate their positions at a time closer to the annual meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development.

But the item that has received widest public attention was their consideration of the U.S.-sponsored initiative to increase multilateral development assistance through the so-called Caribbean basin plan. The community's foreign ministers open a meeting here tomorrow at the request of Jamaica to discuss this proposal which also has the blessing of Mexico, Venezuela and Canada.

One conference source said tonight that greater emphasis was placed on the other issues while the ministers were "tentative about their approach to the Caribbean basin plan."

"Some will probably be briefing their foreign ministers and will probably take their cues from Jamaica's presentation during the up-coming session," the source said.

Jamaica has been a major proponent of the Caribbean basin plan. It was in fact Prime Minister Edward Seaga's initiative for a mini-Marshall Plan-type assistance program for the Caribbean basin that sparked U.S. and Western interest in the scheme.

Grenada's Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman said this evening that his government was "perceiving the initiative from a spirit of curiosity. Grenada, he said, knew little of the proposed structure of the program. However, Foreign Minister Whiteman left no doubt that Grenada was precise on what it felt the plan should not be. He said that the progtam must be based on "equality and must be nondiscriminitory."

When the Caribbean basin plan was first mooted it was perceived as a strategy to curb the rise of the left in Central America and the Caribbean but that was fought down by Mexico. Mr. Whiteman indirectly addressed this issue, saying that Grenada would always object to regional institutions and agencies used to dispense assistance along "ideological or political" lines. "We are here seeing it (the Caribbean basin plan) in a positive spirit and would have hoped to take a whole regional perspective with benefit to a region of which Grenada is part," he said.

CAMILION RETURNS, DISCUSSES TRIP TO UNITED STATES

PY032201 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1601 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Sep (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today expressed satisfaction over having been able to see for himself that the U.S. Government "has a true picture of Argentina" and that it feels that "the Argentine process is developing basically well," that it "deserves support" and that the nation "is a friend and an essential ally for the United States within the West."

The U.S. Government showed that they have "an objective and favorable outlook, understanding and a proper sense of value," toward Argentina, a country which they sees as "carrying out a process" and they understand that "not all national problems have been resolved."

The foreign minister also stressed the significance of having set up with the United States "a consultive mechanism" which has "already been put into operation" enabling analysis from now on of "all issues of common interest, free from formalities or inflexible formulas, but rather in an expeditious manner as demanded by circumstances."

The foreign minister made these remarks today at Ezeiza International Airport upon his return from the United States, where he held talks with several high-ranking individuals, such as Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Camilion confirmed that the U.S. vice president "was pleased to accept the invitation to visit Argentina," and emphasized that "Bush knows our country very well." He also pointed out that "we have been very fortunate that high-ranking officials of the U.S. administration, such as the vice president or Mrs (Jeane) Kirkpatrick (U.S. ambassador to the United Nations) know all about the facts of our country."

Further on, the foreign minister revealed that the U.S. Government officials have conveyed to him "the executive branch's special interest in having the Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment (which banned sales of arms to Argentina) repealed," and assured him that "they will make every effort before the two houses (of the U.S. Congress) to obtain this repeal during the general meeting which will take place in the coming weeks.

Asked whether he was aware that Gen Bernard [as received] Walters, President Reagan's envoy, is currently visiting Buenos Aires, a visit which had not been officially announced, Camilion said that he was.

"Walters had some concrete subjects to discuss and this was done during our talks in Washington," explained Camilion. "In this regard he wanted to talk about certain operational details which had to be recorded as such." Camilion added that "I hope to have the opportunity of talking with General Walters soon."

In response to another question, the foreign minister refused to discuss the Argentine Government's position toward recognizing the current Bolivian regime.

As to Argentina's particpation in the Sinai peace force, he said that "the Argentine Government is still analyzing the proposal which it received some time ago," and explained that "we have not discussed this subject in Washington" because "the priorities listed in the agenda seemed to point in another direction." He said, however, that the Argentine Government will continue "evaluating all the factors involved so as to reach the proper decision in due time."

In conclusion, the minister said that Argentina's nuclear policy and the possible cooperation in this field with the United States "were mentioned only in passing" during his talks with the members of the U.S. Government, because "no specific nuclear issue was pending for discussion at that point."

GENERAL CELSO TORRELIO VILLA NAMED PRESIDENT

PY040950 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0623 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, the commanding general of the army, was designated president of Bolivia this morning, according to an official announcement of the Junta of Commanders.

The designation comes after more than 36 hours of deliberations. He will take possession of the office this morning after giving a message to the nation.

GEN BERNAL ON INVESTIGATING DRUG TRAFFIC

PY021255 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, member of the government Junta of Commanders, has stated that (?nothing has been established yet) regarding the responsibility and measures to be adopted regarding those who are found responsible [words indistinct] of presumed involvement of high-ranking military officers in drug trafficking.

President Waldo Bernal categorically rejected accusations against him and other military officers, and stated: [begin Bernal recording] We are working through the appropriate government organizations, trying to find out who is responsible. [end recording]

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR: NO RECOGNITION OF JUNTA YET

PY031830 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 2 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] La Paz, 1 Sep (ANSA)--The Argentine ambassador in Bolivia, Brig Gen Jose Maria Romero, has stated that his government still has not recognized the Bolivian Junta of Commanders which has governed this country since 4 August.

Some days ago news agencies in dispatches from Buenos Aires indicated that the Argentine Government had recognized the junta of Commanders.

However, in a statement made public by the independent newspaper HOY, the Argentine ambassador said that "I have no communication from my Foreign Ministry notifying me of such a decision."

He indicated later that the latest information from his country was that "the appropriate aspects are continuing to be observed, which means that the current situation is still in force."

He explained that the joint projects of the two countries continue to progress normally but that "there is nothing official on the issue of recognition," according to what is published in today's issue of HOY.

GOVERNMENT TO REPLACE LANDMARKS ON BORDERS

PY032206 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 28 Aug (AFP)--Gen Oscar Wilde, director of the Borders Department of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, today announced that Bolivia will replace landmarks along the border with Chile and Paraguay.

Wilde indicated that negotiations with Chile will begin on 1 September and that they will last approximately 30 days. He also said that the Bolivian and Paraguayan border commissions will meet on 10 November in Cochabamba, central Bolivia.

REPORTAGE ON COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT TURBAY'S VISIT

Presidents Hold Meeting

PY020145 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpts] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, elected in 1974, arrived in Manaus yesterday accompanied by a retinue comprised of finance, agriculture, mines and energy, defense and foreign relations ministers.

During an interview at Eduardo Gomes Airport, President Turbay Ayala regretted the frost which affected the Brazilian coffee plantations. He pointed out that Brazil and Colombia are not only neighboring countries but brothers and that if the frosts have affected Brazil they have also have affected his country.

He supported a policy of understanding between the two countries in order to create conditions to improve the international coffee situation. Regarding his meetings in Brazil, they will not only be held with government authorities. The president also intends to meet with Brazilian businessmen in order to improve exchange between the two nations. Turbay Ayala stated: My visit is aimed at strengthening Brazilian-Colombian friendship.

At 1000 Turbay Ayala left for Brasilia where he arrived at 1430. He was met at the military air base by President Joao Figueiredo and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and his wife.

This afternoon President Joao Figueiredo held his first working meeting with Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. The 1-and-1/2 hour meeting was also attended by Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds.

Figueiredo Addresses Turbay

PY031852 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 6

[Address by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo to Colombian President Cesar Turbay Ayala at dinner held in the latter's honor at Itamaraty Palace in Brasilia on 1 September]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency Mr President:

Your Excellency's presence here in Brazil has the highest meaning for the relations between our two countries.

This meeting of ours, only a few months after the prior one, is an encouraging sign of the potential behind the relationship between Colombia and Brazil and of the prospects for mutual cooperation at all levels.

Based on the century-old friendship between our two countries, qualities inherent to a reunion of brothers. It also represents the political decision of the two governments to strengthen and diversify their joint projects.

Mr President:

We are living through times which are witnessing the rebirth of obsolete hegemonic lusts; power-balance formulas; divisions of spheres of influence and old-time interventionisms, in opposition to the ethical approach to international relations, to the principles of egalitarian cooperation and to open dialogue.

This outlook is something which should concern those who, like ourselves, view peace, cooperation and development as the main goals of our foreign policy.

Thus, we are facing obstacles--which we believed long overcome--in the implementation of our diplomatic effort. However, we feel encouraged by our common Latin American tradition, fraught with examples of international peace and solidarity. Principles such as nonintervention, respect for the sovereignty of other states, the peaceful solution of conflicts and integration, among others, are for us more than just stylish rhetoric. On the contrary, they stand for inalienable patterns of international behavior for sovereign states.

Within the present status quo, Latin America can do no less than to reaffirm the principles which it has contributed to international affairs and international law. It must plot autonomous regional courses of action and prove that collective problems can be solved only through dialogue.

We seek peace and security, a dual goal which becomes evident in our efforts toward international disarmament, our permanent predisposition toward peaceful solutions for conflicts and the quest for the establishment of an international framework favorable to development.

In this regard, we are concerned over the deadlock of the North-South economic talks, a deadlock which is fraught with negative effects for the international community. Our proposals are not made in the spirit of recrimination but are aimed at seeking common grounds for revitalizing the economy. No significant progress will be made in this process if economic policy strays away from ethics or political awareness. The North-South talks must combine technique and justice, profit and ethics. To make the results of these talks talks lasting, any reconciliation of interests must be equitable.

We, the Southern countries, are not looking for benevolence but for greater fairness within the world economic system. We do not want superficial solutions capable of assuaging the pangs of conscience without providing true bases for cooperation at progressively better balances levels. We do not need rhetorical answers whose only result over the years will be an accumulation of frustration and resentment.

A true solution for international tensions must be based on trust between the West and the countries of the Third World. To this end, we hope to see more progress at the third summit meeting in Cancun and at the overall international economic negotiations.

It will not be easy to come up with a balanced and stable international system unless there a desire to innovate and make changes. There can be no peace without trust, nor can there be trust if talks stray away from the principles of justice and progress.

I have made Brazil's democratization the core of my administration's political program. In carrying out this project I draw my inspiration from the utter conviction that democracy is the inborn calling of the Brazilian people. The political process currently underway in Brazil is irreversible. Economic obstacles will not be the ones to break it down. On the contrary, I am sure that refurbished political structures and a strengthened democratic status quo will make it easier to cope with economic challenges.

Latin America is experiencing a period of intense renewal and broading of political dialogue. The paths for cooperation and exchange are open. The guidelines for this are exemplary. One of them is a sensitive balance between the preservation of common ideals and the acceptance of international variants. We share information and know-how, success and frustration; but we do not seek to impose models, to influence or to display hegemonic intentions. This is the single most uniting factor. It gives us peace; therefore, it must be protected and strengthened.

Mr President:

My government intends to strengthen the bonds between Colombia and Brazil, taking advantage of every prospect open for common undertakings.

The renewed vigor of high-level contacts between the two governments has allowed us to sign a variety of cooperation accords in priority fields. Therefore, our countries have the necessary instruments for a fruitful exchange, of which the friendship and cooperation treaty is a valuable example.

Still another example of the potential of our cooperation is the accord on coal within whose framework we have been working since 1976 with encouraging results. I believe that it will be mutually advantageous for us to have this product gain standing within the framework of our bilateral trade.

The accords for technical and scientific-technological cooperation signed in Bogota and the ones which we will sign in Brasilia set the guidelines for exchanges of information and knowledge in areas such as training of manpower, environmental protection, fuel alcohol and agricultural research, among others.

Both at the collective and bilateral levels, Brazil is prepared to carry out fruitful cooperation with Amazon nations. The task which lies ahead of us in complex and in some cases the results will be long in coming. Therefore, it is important for us to engage in a vigorous exchange of opinions and information concerning regional development and to carry out coordinated action in the field of scientific and technological research.

Mr President:

The strengthening of cooperation between Brazil and Colombia has positive effects on our region and falls within the broad framework of Latin American unity and integration.

Our two nations feel solidarity toward the desire of the other nations of the region to which we are bound by a historical desire for peace and development.

I have had the utmost satisfaction of finding in Your Excellency a statesman with great understanding for modern problems and an interlocutor who fully shares the cause of friendship between our two nations.

The positive talks which we have held and the accords which we will sign, reaffirm the firm intentions of Colombia and Brazil to open new roads for understanding.

It is in this spirit of fraternal love that I invited everyone to toast the personal happiness of Your Excellency and that of Mrs Turbay Ayala, to the growing prosperity and harmony of the noble Colombian nation, and to the loyal, sincere, and growing friendship between our fraternal nations.

Speaks at Itamaraty

PY031754 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 6

[Text of speech delivered by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at dinner given in his honor by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo in Itamaraty on 1 September]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, the president of Brazil; ministers of state; military, civilian and church officials; distinguished guests; Your Excellency:

I come to your country with the excitement which Brazil arouses in our people. A few months ago Your Excellency visited my country and sowed, on land seasoned by affection, profound roots of a friendship which has renewed its vigor and has acquired new and more positive forms, through the clear, frank and unrestrained assessment we have made of all the problems which are common to our two nations; as well as of our obligations on the continent and of our commitments to the international community.

When Your Excellency shared a few days with us you must have felt, by your own perception, the personal admiration my people profess for you and the unlimited affection which springs forth like a nomumental public fountain from all the Colombian hearts toward the Brazilian nation.

I explain this affection as a demonstration of the confidence and faith in the role which Brazil can play in the field of international relations on the continent where, by its own right, it holds a position of great power. Perhaps the virtue we admire most in your people and in your statesmen is the simplicity in administering the very greatness of this nation.

Brazil has never been a threat to anyone, and has never shown any imperialist tendencies which, up to the beginning of this century, had characterized the policy of the great democracy of the North; and which today, fortunately, is respectful of territorial integrity and of the self-determination of our peoples.

During your visit to Colombia we invested the foreign ministers of our two countries with full powers to sign treaties which are of great interest for bilateral relations. The following treaties have been signed between them: tourism; Amazon cooperation; that of friendship and cooperation; reciprocal assistance to prevent, control and restrain the illegal use and traffic of narcotic and psychotropic drugs; cooperation on the peaceful use of nuclear energy; and the complementary scientific cooperation agreement.

All these treaties are being thoroughly studied by the Colombian Congress and I believe that they will be approved during the ordinary session.

We Colombians are a bit skeptical about the creation, within the near future, of a new international economic order, which has been the subject of discussions of unfruitful insistence during the past few years. It is an issue which has become the subject of academic lectures, of economic studies and sociological research.

Statesmen of the North and South agree in theory on the preference to change many of the old economic structures which have not lost their colonialist nature. Nevertheless, there is nothing more difficult than to convince the developed countries to give up ground in the field of privileges and to share their wealth and abundance with peoples of less resources. Of course it would be necessary to persist in this policy right now, as much as necessary, to make possible the accelerated development of developing countries.

The forthcoming North-South conference to be held in Cancun has the advantage of gathering together the authorized spokesmen of the two worlds. But at the same time, it has the disadvantage that the number of participants is very small, to the point that more than 3/5 of the UN member countries will not be invested with full rights in that conference on which we base our hopes regarding what the different chiefs of states from Brazil, Venezuela and Guyana can do for our international economic order.

Petroleum divides the world much more than geography itself. Talking about North and South is correct, but in referring to our continent--even for the purpose of the Cancun conference--as the South, it seems indispensable to study the different circumstances of our economies.

It would be necessary to establish the first difference between the petroleum-producing South and petroleum-nonproducing South. We defend the prices of basic products, but we are not well-convinced that the excessive increase in prices of only one of them will be in keeping with the aspirations of a new just international economic order.

Without having to regret the prosperity of petroleum-producing countries to the detriment to others, our energies must especially be channeled so as to obtain better prices in the international markets for the other basic products on which the prosperity of other countries with less resources depend.

In a world in which inflation establishes the increase in the prices of most goods, the basic products of countries with fewer resources are usually debased in the international market.

Brazil and Colombia have suffered from this policy as far as coffee is concerned. A large association in the international forums has allowed them to struggle against the misunderstanding of consumers and quite a few producers, to defend the prices of the product.

Our peoples are exceptions in the Latin American coffee world. We are the only ones to have a serious and structured national organization, and the only ones which, on different occasions, have made conscious sacrifices to avoid the deterioration of coffee prices.

We have the sense of discipline of the market and we know about the effectiveness of international agreements.

We are the main producers of coffee in the world and we have never exploited this position to damage small producers or to abuse consuming countries.

As the London conference is getting near, I would dare to say that nothing will be more fruitful than to guarantee the success of that conference by a previous agreement among producers. The negotiating power of producing countries decreases before the consumers if these producers appear in disorder and disagreements.

Mr President: This dialogue we are now carrying on is the continuation of what we began with your unforgettable visit to Bogota. I hope it will become, through its gratifying results, a standard point of reference in the strengthening of relations between Brazil and Colombia which, during our administrations, have paved the paths for loyal cooperation among the peoples which unite history, geography and the common fate of America. Thank you very much.

Speech at Supreme Court

PY031448 Paris AFP in Spanish 1718 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Sep (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala stated here today that the development of Colombian political institutions had represented a permanent effort of legislators, judges and administrators in the sense of adapting the behavior of the political process to the establishment of constitutional norms.

The Colombian president made this statement at a speech he delivered on visiting the Supreme Federal Court, the highest court in Brazil, and added that the founders of the Colombian Republic had wisely and accurately stated at the end of the battle for freedom that if weapons had given us independence, then laws will give us freedom.

In his speech, President Turbay Ayala reviewed a report on the modernization of the juridical institutions in his country from 1936 to now.

Turbay Ayala discussed the institutional reform initiated by his government, which is designed to considerably change the congressional work and the administration of justice.

Regarding the oversight of the constitutionality of laws by the [Colombian] Supreme Court of Justice--the organization which is equivalent to the [Brazilian] Supreme Federal Court--Turbay stated that some reforms have been included to try to achieve a unified control, (?to replace) the widely diffused control which has been in effect so far.

The Colombian president stated that the Colombian juridical organization shows that the people have not ceased seeking the improvement of their institutions, because, without falling into the abuses of only nominal constitutionality, the government feels that the establishment of appropriate and effective norms is an important basis for achieving harmony and progress.

Turbay Ayala stated that the most important aspect of the reform which his government is implementing lies in the institutionalization and putting into operation of the democratic planning, forcing whomever is elected president of the republic to submit for the consideration of the two congressional chambers the economic and social development plan within the first 100 days of his government.

Turbay Ayala concluded by stating that the state of law must have the support of the armed forces, which must be professional, strong, [word indistinct] and capable of defeating the enemies of democracy.

At Special Session of Congress

PY030058 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Sep 81

[From the Congressional Report]

[Excerpts] The National Congress today held a special session in Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's honor.

Turbay Ayala was greeted on behalf of the Chamber of Senators by Gilvan Rocha and on behalf of the Chamber of Deputies by Edson Lobao.

Edson Lobao ended his speech by stating that Turbay Ayala's visit responds to the need for understanding and cordiality which prevails and should always prevail in Colombian-Brazilian relations.

The Colombian president, on his part, said that he is a firm supporter of Congress because those countries which do not have a congress are controlled by cliques.

After pointing out the need for all peoples to have access to culture and education, Turbay Ayala advocated disarmament by stating that America should be a land of peace but not one of an armed peace.

He stated that all the governments are against arms races but that they directly attack the nuclear arms race when, in reality, conventional weapons endanger and limit our people's development.

Turbay Ayala ended his speech by pointing out the need to adopt a policy which will give stability to the Latin American peoples and which will make the prices of staples, not only of petroleum prices, profitable.

Itamaraty News Conference

PA031520 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2140 GMT 2 Sep 81

[News conference given by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at Itamaraty Palace in Brasilia--live]

[Text] [Turbay Ayala] Before beginning the news conference I would like to express my thanks to all the members of the news media who are in Brasilia on occasion of my visit for the way they have cooperated in objectively reporting to the national and international public the progress of my meetings with President Figueiredo and those of the Colombian and Brazilian authorities.

I would also like to take advantage of this occasion to express my gratitude and that of my companions for the cordial way that we were treated [words indistinct].

I am ready to answer your questions about the results of my talks with the president, the conclusions reached, the situation of the bilateral relations or the [words indistinct] problems.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I have (?maintained clear ideas) on the arms buildup policy which I have expressed in my speeches, not only now but also in international forums and in my own country. By definition I am a [word indistinct] enemy of an arms buildup that goes beyond the needs of the defense and sovereignty of each country and the demands of the domestic public order. However, it is difficult, without sufficient knowledge of the reasons, to know which are the demands of the defense of sovereignty. [Words indistinct] If Venezuela is arming itself, it must be doing so on the basis of a calm and serene study and with the desire to maintain its sovereignty against countries which might want to cause some harm to it. That is why we view the situation calmly, because if there is one country that cannot cause harm but do good to Venezuela it is Colombia. Therefore, [words indistinct] that this arms buildup is not a threat to Colombia. If our people [words indistinct]. I view with trust the fact that Venezuela is arming itself because [words indistinct]. Venezuela and Colombia are a single nation, although we are two countries. If Venezuela arms itself, it is a guarantee for Colombia.

[Question] We have been informed that some Latin American countries are preparing a document [words indistinct] signed by Mexico and France [words indistinct] and is Colombia (?planning) to sign this document?

[Answer] Yes. I have knowledge of this, because the document originated in Colombia. Colombia, through its foreign minister, proposed to Venezuela a declaration to express its surprise over the intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador. We have always considered France and Mexico to be very respectful of the principles of the (?UN) Charter and international law. [Words indistinct] have very good relations.

Venezuela felt that the Colombian initiative was very important and [word indistinct] the text of the declaration suggested by my country [words indistinct] among the countries which were consulted. [?After) consultations with several foreign ministries, this afternoon at 1700, Venezuelan time, the document to which you referred was signed. This document does honor to [words indistinct] principles of nonintervention.

Peace is based on the respect of the rights of people to freely decide on their destiny. Whatever the [words indistinct] to indirectly intervene is a disturbing factor. [Words indistinct] in trying to internationalize the domestic affairs [words indistinct]. Therefore, by defending the right of nonintervention, we are defending the essential principles of the OAS and UN Charters. That is why we are pleased that several countries have joined us in this position, which we cannot consider a hostile one but simply the defense of the fundamental principles of the organization of the system to which we belong.

[Question] I would like to know if you spoke with President Figueiredo and the foreign minister so that Brazil will also sign this declaration, so that Brazil will also honor this declaration as you stressed. I would also like to know the reason for this apparent contrast between your words now on the Mexican-French joint declaration which was distributed a few minutes ago?

[Answer] The statements in the joint declaration signed with President Figueiredo are consistent with the declaration signed by other countries in a separate document. What occurs is that in a document such as the one we signed with President Figueiredo, which is not only directed at analyzing the Salvadoran case, we could not deal with the Salvadoran case as extensively as was done in the document that was exclusively directed at expressing the surprise of a group of countries over what we view as an act of intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador.

If you read what you view as a moderate declaration which was just signed by Colombia and Brazil, it says the same thing: that in the case of El Salvador, we consider that any foreign intervention tends to worsen the problem and affects the principle of nonintervention which is fundamental in our inter-American law; that as it become internationalized, the problem becomes worse; and that the Salvadorans are the only ones who should resolve it. There is a perfect harmony between the concept of the declaration signed by several countries and the one which we signed this afternoon with President Figueiredo. Therefore, there is no contradiction, but reaffirmation of the concept in other words.

[Question] It seems you didn't understand the first part of the previous question. We would like to know if you or your foreign minister made any efforts to have Brazil sign the document?

[Answer] No, I didn't make any efforts because the text of the declaration we were going to sign already included mention of this; so I had no reason to ask Brazil to sign the declaration it was going to sign with me and also ask it to adhere to the other declaration. It was enough that it agree with the position in the way it was expressed. This left us completely satisfied. I was very satisfied and grateful for the moral backing which Brazil's signing of a declaration [words indistinct] of the principles of inter-American law represents.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We have no evidence as you have about the intervention of El Salvador in the United States [as heard]; but when we said we protest foreign intervention, we also protest any U.S. intervention, which you cannot deny would be foreign.

[Question] It seems to me you have fallen into a contradiction. [Words indistinct] you protest foreign intervention but say nothing against the United States. Is it that you consider El Salvador to be part of the United States for such possible intervention not to be considered foriegn? Mr President, I believe it is pretty clear. If the French-Mexican communique is considered foreign interference, why do the daily statements of the State Department [words indistinct]?

[Answer] I haven't heard any statements that it is going to intervene, but to say that it is not going to permit others to interfere. That is, as members of the inter-American system and the United Nations, the United States is determined to respect and impose respect for the right of nonintervention, in accordance with which it has said it will not tolerate foreign forces intervening in El Salvador. That does not mean it is going to send its marines; you can rest assured we would have proposed a motion to reject such an intervention. But if what it said was that it disagreed with the sending of Cuban weapons to El Salvador and with a foreign hand arming the Salvadoran people to shed innocent blood over their own territory, I do not think it is the same case.

[Question] How serious is the crisis facing the Andean Pact, and in your opinion, what measures can be taken to save it?

[Answer] The threats to the Andean Pact are the same as in all integration systems. Integration is not easy, as it involves coexisting with problems and having the intention to overcome them. There have been difficulties with countries that have lived for many centuries with an individualistic outlook and which decided to join their efforts and energies toward a common objective to encourage their development. Therefore, within such a process difficulties do arise, but they do not mean that the Andean Pact is in mortal danger. Not all problems have been overcome, but the process has improved. We have new institutions such as the Andean Court, as result of the Cartagena declaration commemorating the 10th anniversary of the pact. We have the Council of Andean Ministers, the Andean Parliament, and we are working [word indistinct] which is one of the fundamental aspects of the integration systems.

There was a difficult moment when Bolivia suffered a change of government in a manner that did not correspond to the most important of all integrations, which is the democratic integration. The Bolivians, however, after having evidenced the reproach of the pact members, thought it over and concluded that it was not convenient to break with the pact. Now, they are working in good faith.

The pact has received the political support of the Governments of Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia, despite resistance from private sectors. Some Venezuelan industrialists have opposed it, but the Venezuelan Government does support it. Therefore, the pact is not in mortal danger; it is merely facing expected obstacles that are common in an integration process. If you study the difficulties which the European Economic Community has had to face, you will find that these are no less difficult than those faced by the Andean Group; and yet, that entity has become the first group in the world in commerce and technologic cooperation.

[Question] Mr President, you mentioned the presence of Cubans among the Colombian guerrillas. I would like to know if you discussed this matter with President Figueiredo, and what is your opinion regarding the U.S. Government's proposal to isolate Fidel Castro's government?

[Answer] You are asking me two different questions. Some are up to date and some are outdated--for example, the question about intervention by Cubans in Colombia, the presence of people trained in Cuba to endanger Colombian institutions. That problem was solved according to international custom by suspending relations with a country which, at the same time it had an ambassador in Bogota, was training a group of discontented people to send them in to take up arms against the republic's legitimate authorities. We think that foreign relations should be conducted with good faith and loyalty. It is not right to abuse the trust placed in us by a certain country and turn against that country. That was the case with us. We granted all the favors possible to Cuba. Under the direction of my predecessor, my government even worked to have the sanctions lifted for Latin American countries to have diplomatic relations with Cuba. The answer was that they trained--fortunately not very well--about 200 or 250 guerrillas to create problems for the legitimate authorities. Then we suspended relations.

I did not tell President Figueiredo about that, because that happened some time ago. The international press commented on it, and I would not take up his time telling him what happened 3 months ago. Regarding your other question about isolating Cuba, the answer is that Colombia's attitude when it helped lift sanctions, thereby allowing other countries to have diplomatic relations with Cuba, shows that our attitude was that there should not be any boycott of Havana and Castro's government. Naturally, however, the Cuban Government has adopted positions that have to lead to serious confrontations with the U.S. Government, which has decreed the boycott. Our influence is not such that Reagan, or his predecessor, Carter, or any one before him would follow our suggestions not to establish that boycott. It seems that they have indirectly tried to have this done through a series of conditions and circumstances which, because of their diplomatic nature, are still secret and the public does not know about them. We hope that the boycott against Cuba will be lifted some day. We are not interested in having the people suffer because the government has problems. The sanctions should not penalize the people but the governments. We defend the Cuban nation. We love the Cuban people. We feel we are the same flesh and blood, and we are aware of the strong, friendly and historical ties that bind us to Cuba; so we are not pleased at any evil which may befall Cuba. That is why we are not pleased at the creation of situation which may prolong the boycott indefinitely.

Joint Communique Signed

PY030348 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] At the end of their talks, the Brazilian and Colombian presidents signed a joint communique in which they reassert the determination of the two countries to conduct their international relations within an atmosphere of peace and cordiality, taking into account priority objectives aimed at the well-being of their peoples and at an integral, independent and sovereign development.

They reiterated people's right to self-determination through nonintervention in domestic or foreign affairs of each country, the defense of human rights and the peaceful solution to conflicts.

President Figueiredo and President Turbay Ayala stated that international tensions and rivalries should not be transferred to areas of the Third World.

The two presidents condemned colonialism and racism, especially apartheid, and insisted on the need to intensify UN efforts to do away with it. The presidents consider that by all means apartheid is condemnable and a growing threat to peace in South Africa and they also condemned military actions against developing countries of the region because they constitute a flagrant violation of the basic principles of international law.

The Brazilian and Colombian chiefs of state pointed out the urgent need to find a just solution to the Namibia problem respecting its independence and territorial integrity and based on the guidelines established by the United Nations.

Regarding the territorial sea of the countries, the two presidents will intensify efforts so that a convention which protects the just and legitimate desire of the developing countries can be agreed on. This issue will be referred to briefly during the third UN conference on the Law of Sea.

The presidents voiced their concern over the international economic situation in view of the differences which separate the developed countries from the developing countries. They advocated the need for developed countries to adopt policies which will help the serious international financial imbalance and to take measures aimed at doing away with protectionism which is harmful to all the interests of the developing countries. They requested the adoption of measures, at an international level, which will do away with the serious obstacles of the monetary and financial system in which the chaotic exchange market and the high interest rates consitute serious obstacles to the efforts made by developing countries to progress.

The presidents are optimistic on the results of the summit meeting to be held in October in Cancun, Mexico.

In view of the desire of the developing countries for a definite and effective policy the presidents voiced their opposition to all types of hegemony, blocs or axes in Latin America.

They pointed out that one of the Latin American ideals is to achieve full democracy.

In the joint declaration Brazil and Colombia pointed out their determination to contiue to actively cooperate in the implementation of the first concrete projects for multilateral cooperation signed, specifically referring to the Amazon region.

Regarding El Salvador, the presidents voiced their hopes that it will be the Salvadorans themselves who will find an adequate political solution to the crisis which that country is enduring.

Regarding the coffee policy, they reasserted their intention to continue maintaining a close cooperation in order to achieve the stability of the market in order to protect the coffee prices and reiterated their support for the international coffee agreement as a valid and effective tool to control the market.

The progress in the first phase of work carried out by the permanent Colombian-Brazilian joint commission regarding prospecting and exploitation of coke-convertible coal were also noted.

Today the Brazilian and Colombian Governments signed eight agreements which are complementary to the main technical cooperation agreement. The agreemetns were signed at Planalto Palace by President Joao Figueiredo and President Julio Cesar Turbya Ayala.

These are the agreements signed:

1. Agreement to promote training programs for people lacking formal education to be carried in Brazil by the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service (SENAI) and in Colombia by the National Apprenticeship Service (SENA).

2. Agreement for the prospecting of mineral resources to be carried out in Brazil by the Mineral Resources Propsecting Company (CPRM) and the National Institute for Prospecting Minerals in Colombia.

3. Agreement for technical cooperation in agriculture and livestock to be carried out in Brazil by the Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Reserach Enterprise (EMBRAPA) and the Colombian Agriculture and Animal Sciences Institute (ICA) in Colombia.

4. Agreement for technical cooperation in the electricity field to be carried out in Brazil by the Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc. (ELETROBRAS) and the Colombian Electric Energy Institute in Colombia.

5. Agreement for the use of experiences resulting from mobile [moveis] programs to be carried out between SENAI and SENA.

6. Agreement for the planning of human resources and systems for technical information on business matters to be carried out by SENAI and SENA.

7. Agreement for technical cooperation in the agriculture engineering field which concerns foodstuff to be carried out by the Campinas State University (UNICAMP) in Brazil and the National Colombian University in Colombia.

8. Agreement for cooperation in basic sanitation and environmental protection to be carried out in Brazil by the State Environmental Engineering Foundation (FEEMA) and the Health Ministry through the Environmental Protection Department and the National Institute of Renewable and Natural Resources in Colombia.

ENERGY MINISTER REJECTS U.S. NUCLEAR COOPERATION

PY030137 Rio de Janiero JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Aug 81 p 14

[Excerpt] Belo Horizonte--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals yesterday said that Brazil rejects the U.S. proposal to cooperate in Brazil's nuclear program, which will seek peaceful purposes and which will remain as it was negotiated with the FRG. "We will not forsake our principles. Brazil has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and will not amend its nuclear agreement with the FRG," he said.

Cals said: We are going to use the nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. He regarded the U.S. proposal as just "an expression of good will in a new dialogue which the Brazilian Government has always viewed favorably. He noted, however, that dialogue will be feasible only "on the basis of respect for our principles."

Speaking to 60 businessmen of the Minas Gerais Federation of Industries in Belo Horizonte, the mines and energy minister discussed alternate energy projects designed to substitute for petroleum byproducts.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS FRENCH-MEXICAN DECLARATION

PY031543 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Brasilia, 3 Sep (AFP)--A Foreign Ministry spokesman indicated that Brazil today condemned a joint French-Mexican declaration that recognizes the Salvadoran rebels as representative organizations, something that is a dangerous precedent for interference in the affairs of other countries.

The spokesman, Bernardo Pericas, added that the declaration differs from Brazil's position. Brazil has made known on many occasions that all Salvadoran forces must participate in seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict without any group having special privileges and also without outside interference.

Nine other Latin American countries yesterday, Wednesday, condemned the French-Mexican declaration.

MINISTER LEITAO ANNOUNCES NEW POLITICAL SCHEME

PY030104 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Aug 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Minister Leitao de Abreu, chief of the Civilian Household of the Presidency, has announced the abolishment of the position of political coordinator of the government at an informal conversation he held last Thursday with leaders of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] during a dinner at the official residence of Granja do Ipe. From now on, all issues will be personally handled by President Figueiredo, who will examine the alternatives for each case and will make the final decision.

The minister himself insisted on regarding himself as a direct aide to the president, and not as a coordinator for political affairs--a function which had been exercised for 7 years, during the Geisel administration and part of the Figueiredo administration, by former Minister Golbery de Couto e Silva.

A similar guideline will be followed in regard to economic matters, that is, Planning Minister Delfim Neto will conduct studies on each specific problem but the decision will be made by President Figueiredo, as in the case of the debts of the social security system.

According to PDS sources, the president could eventually delegate his powers in the political sector to Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel or to the PDS leaders themselves. Yet Minister Leitao de Abreu will continue to be a liaison between the president and the politicians.

Leitao de Abreu alerted the PDS leaders in attendance to the need for the party to start outlining its strategy for the 1982 elections.

According to one of the guests, at no time did Leitao de Abreu mention the possibility for the election not to be held next year, a possibility feared by opposition sectors. In an informal conversation with PDS leaders, Leitao de Abreu stated that a satisfactory result in the 1982 election will depend on everyone's efforts.

According to the guest, Leitao de Abreu also said that it is necessary to set up a good strategy for the electoral campaign, establishing those points which will be defended by the party leaders in their contacts with the electors.

The impression gathered among those who attended the dinner at Granja do Ipe--PDS President Jose Sarney, Senate President Jarbas Passarinho, Chamber President Nelson Marchezan, PDS Secretary General Prisco Viana, PDS Senate leader Nilo Coelho, Senator Luiz Viana Filho, Rio Grande do Sul Deputies Victor Faccioni and Claudio Strassburger--is that Minister Leitao de Abreu will continue to consult with them on political matters.

GOVERNMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN IRAQI DEVELOPMENT

PY032012 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 16

[Text] Brasilia--Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri told his Brazilian colleague, Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna that "Iraq wants Brazil not simply as a supplier of goods and services, it also wants Brazil to effectively participate in the Iraqi development process."

They have agreed on some areas where Brazilian entrepreneurs will be able to set up businesses and investments in Iraq: mining, paper, cellulose and the automobile industry. In the latter item, Brazil has been invited to participate in the future international bids for the installation of an automobile complex involving both the civil construction and the project itself.

The two ministers also established the formation, within the framework of their ministries, of work groups to deal specifically with technical, industrial and trade cooperation between Brazil and Iraq. Hasan 'Ali stated that he will create a special commission in the Iraq Trade Ministry to deal specifically with Brazilian affairs.

In 1980, Brazil exported goods worth $289 million to Iraq and imported the equivalent of $4.3 billion. The main cause of the deficit is that Brazil is one of the greatest purchasers of petroleum in Baghdad.

The work group created by Camilo Penna will be charged with forming a delegation to visit Iraq very soon for negotiations. In November 1981, the Iraqi mining and industry minister will come to Brazil to sign new service contracts with Brazilian companies.

The Iraqi trade minister yesterday assured Planning Minister Delfim Neto that there are no risks for the continuation or even expansion of Brazilian exports to the Iraqi market because the conflict with Iran has not affected the country's development program which proceeds on schedule.

At a meeting held at Neto's office at Planalto Palace, the two ministers reaffirmed the political decision to make their bilateral relations privileged, considering that the bank to be created with Iraqi and Brazilian capital--negotiations for which practically have been concluded--will be one of the main instruments for increasing trade between the two countries, in addition to establishing a bridge between Iraq and Latin America.

Neto made a point in stressing, during the talk with the Iraqi minister, the participation of Volkswagen do Brasil in the Iraqi call for bids to supply automobiles, indicating the quality of Brazilian vehicles. During the first quarter of this year, the bilateral balance has recorded a deficit of $50 million for the Brazilian side. During this period, Brazil purchased petroleum and bituminous oils from Iraq for a total of $150,576,000 and exported a total of $50,511,000.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES' PRESS CONFERENCE

PY022129 Asuncion Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpts of press conference held at Asuncion Government Palace on 1 September by Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues on his official activities in Washington--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Nogues] Gentlemen, I have asked you to be here this morning because I know you are anxious to know what are the results of my recent negotiations in Washington.

In the first place, I want to note that this visit was made under the initiative of President Stroessner. Paraguayan foreign ministers have traditionally held meetings with U.S. secretaries of state during visits they made to the United States or during international conferences. This time, however, it was believed that it would be better for the Paraguayan foreign minister to hold direct meetings in Washington with the U.S. secretary of state. We, therefore, made the necessary contacts to hold these meetings shortly after Secretary of State Haig assumed his duties. It was not, therefore, a last-minute decision as the media had reported but a carefully planned visit.

I must add that during my visit to Washington I held for approximately 1 hour a very cordial meeting with Secretary of State Haig. I also met with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Clark, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs Thomas Enders, OAS Ambassador Middendorf, with Mr (Briggs) and other high-ranking U.S. Government officials.

As I have noted before, we can see from these meetings that U.S.-Paraguayan relations are on an excellent path. I was pleased to hear from Secretary of State Haig that he thinks very highly of our country, of its people and of our president. I am not exaggerating when I say that Secretary of State Haig described President Stroessner as a shrewd and wise leader who courageously confronts the challenges of the present world on both the domestic and international levels.

I believe this visit has been a fruitful one since it enabled us to strengthen the traditional friendly ties between our two countries.

We had no fixed agenda but rather made a general review of all those issues that are of interest to our countries. Secretary of State Haig expressed his concern over the present situation in Central America, particularly in El Salvador, and he took note of the position the Paraguayan Government has in this regard. I told him that any conflict on the American Continent is also a matter of concern for the Paraguayan Government. Moreover, I did not hesitate to note that Cuba is responsible for all the significant disorders that are taking place in Latin America today. I told Secretary of State Haig that it is no secret that all ill-intentioned, false, and subversive information against our country comes from Cuba and Moscow, and that Cuba is constantly masterminding disorders in Latin America. But of course only the future will tell how we will overcome these conflicts.

Gentlemen, I am now at your disposal to answer any questions you may have.

[Question] I understand that during your stay in Washington you discussed issues pertinent to the Yacyreta project.

[Answer] Yes, that is correct. The U.S. State Department expressed to me its desire to learn about our government's decision on the award to supply turbines for Yacyreta. I told them that we have already made a decision in this regard, since Allis Chalmers--which will be the company in charge of installing the Yacyreta turbines--has offered the lowest price--about $10 million--to manufacture this significative part of the Yacyreta project.

I noted that we are only waiting to smooth out some disagreements with Argentina over the awarding of the general construction work, to issue a definitive answer in this regard.

[Question] Do you have any information about the much-discussed visit that President Stroessner will allegedly make to the United States?

[Answer] President Stroessner did not instruct me to plan a visit to the United States. As I have told you in Washington I met with people who think very highly of the president and of course any invitation that is extended by the U.S. Government to the president will be welcomed at the proper time. For the time being however, there is nothing in this regard.

[Question] Does this visit imply that there has been an improvement in U.S.-Paraguayan relations if indeed our bilateral relations have experienced a deterioration at any time?

[Answer] Objectively speaking, I would say that the visit made to Washington by the Paraguayan foreign minister is a highly positive step to strengthen President Stroessner's foreign policy.

[Question] Sir, in your meetings with high-ranking U.S. Government officials did you discuss the resumption of U.S. military aid to Paraguay?

[Answer] Yes, that is correct. I told Secretary of State Haig that a resumption of U.S. military aid to the Paraguayan Armed Forces--particularly for the laudatory activity they carry out in the civilian sector--will be welcomed and they took note to discuss what positive steps can be taken in this regard.

[Question] International news agencies have reported that the assistant secretary of state for Latin American Affairs has said that there is interest in the United States in making investments in Paraguay.

[Answer] Yes, that is correct and I believe that a Paraguayan commercial mission will leave for the United States in this regard.

I would now like to comment on something that was published by the press. I was very suprised when in Washington reporters asked me whether President Stroessner was ill.

My answer to that question was that all ambassadors accredited to Paraguay can certify that the President regularly attends his office at Government Palace and that whenever his schedule enables him to do so, he even goes to the interior of the country to attend inauguration ceremonies. I noted that all this is an obvious sign that the President is in excellent health.

Since they noticed that I was a bit annoyed by this question, I was told that a Brazilian magazine had published an article on President Stroessner's health.

PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO'S STATE OF NATION SPEECH

PA021400 Mexico City Domestic Service in Spanish 1704 GMT 1 Sep 81

[State of the nation speech by President Jose Lopez Portillo at Legislative Palace--live]

[Summary] Honorable congress of the union: Changes demand changes. This new building houses what the old one could not contain: the expansion of the representation of the Mexicans as a result of political reform.

It is my privilege to begin my fifth report to you in line with what is established in our constitution. We are carrying out efforts to democratize the country. "We are perfecting and developing the permanent process of political reform."

We know that democracy begins with elections, although it is not solely reduced to them. This is the reason for the importance of the electoral registry. Through home visits, there is updating of the data of the citizens registered in the electoral registry. Up to 31 August 1981, the registered voters reached the figure of (?27,902,108). This figure will undoubtedly increase with subsequent visits.

"We once again reiterate Mexico's tradition in the area of asylum and refuge." The Mexican commission of aid to refugees works to carry out the government's policy in this field based on international treaties and practices.

The new law of responsibilities has strengthened the watchdog instruments to make more transparent the actions of government officials. The law is being applied to protect society from the abuses of immoral officials.

"In coordination with the armed forces, important achievements have been obtained in the campaign against the production and marketing of drugs." This has been recognized at the international level, particularly the United Nations.

There is no state without security. The armed forces base their actions on the constitution. "They are organized to guarantee the nation's life, to defend its independence, security, sovereignty and institutions." Our armed institution has adapted to the needs of the country and has shown its active solidarity with programs to benefit the civilian population. I am pleased to say that the armed forces have been fulfilling their duty. My recognition to each of the soldiers and sailors of Mexico and their commanders! [applause]

The problems of the world economy have tested the efforts of the national programs. Comparison is essential to strengthen our ability for success. "The inflation-recession picture maintains its [word indistinct] in most of the world. The product, particularly of the (?industrialized) countries, is not growing. This year it will be 1 percent if any at all." There is great disorder in the world trade situation. The prices of raw materials are being affected by disorder and speculation. The developing countries which are petroleum importers are increasing their debt. There is a somber outlook.

This world crisis can't be explained as something that is just temporary. It is the result of the inefficiency of an old international order that was established at the end of World War II.

Let us refresh our memories about the size of the effort made and above all the speed of Mexico's recovery. We should remember that for the fourth consecutive year Mexico will achieve an average growth unprecedented in our history. This has been a well-oriented growth.

The country grows to create jobs, to improve the distribution of income, to change the geographic distribution of production, to guarantee levels of health, education, nutrition and housing. All of this is strengthening our national independence. I'm not saying that everything has been resolved. I'm saying that we have advanced and we should be aware of what still needs to be done.

"I will now refer to what has been done, placed in the order of sectors of economic and social activity. I will only stress the essential data."

"We must reiterate that the growth of the [gross domestic] product has meant the creation of 3.25 million jobs. Now one out of three Mexicans has a productive and stable job. In this way, we have lowered the unemployment and subemployment levels."

The exceptional situation of Mexico has been the result of a planned effort. We took advantage of the petroleum factor which was favorable to us. Progress is the result of opportunely taking advantage of our resources.

In 1980, greater dynamism was injected into the process of formation of capital and the planned level for the ordinary expenditures was maintained.

"In 1980, the budget (?revenues) amounted to [figure indistinct], which represent a 14.1-percent increase over the original budget and a 55-percent increase compared to the [words indistinct]."

"Since (?1974), proven reserves of hydrocarbons have multiplied tenfold, production tripled, exports [words indistinct], refinery capacity increased 50 times [words indistinct] and the capacity of production of basic petrochemicals practically (?doubled)." The objective of the government's policy in this field is not to convert Mexico into a hydrocarbon exporting country but a petroleum country, supplier of raw materials. This is the reason for the efforts--to not only increase the price of our hydrocarbons but to increase the capacity of the national industry to supply the equipment needed by the energy sector and the basic sectors of the economy. "Factories have been built to produce valves, compressors, platforms, tubing and other equipment which were not being produced in the country. There are ongoing projects to build medium-size ships, ironworks and heavy foundries and various other steel industries to supply ourselves with the corresponding raw materials."

The greater production of hydrocarbons has created not only greater demands of capital goods, technicians and workers but also through exports has generated resources to acquire abroad the technology and complementary equipment which will make growth possible. "This is what we are referring to when we point out the power of financial self-determination provided by the exports of hydrocarbons and the concept of petroleum as a spearhead of a program aimed at transforming the nonrenewable resources into permanent sources of wealth and employment."

We reiterate that Mexico is not a oil-dominated country. "Petroleum represents barely 7 percent of the national product. In other words, for every peso that the country produces, only 7 cents correspond to petroleum. In oil-dominated countries, for each peso produced, 46 cents come from petroleum." Of the foreign income that Mexico receives from merchandise and services, only 38 percent comes from petroleum, while in many oil-dominated countries, it amounted to more than 90 percent. We are aware that petroleum doesn't guarantee economic growth, since it is also the result of the development of other sectors. "In Mexico we are planning petroleum so that it will be changed from a nonrenewable resource to a permanent source of income. The effort made by the petroleum industry workers has made possible an average hydrocarbon production so far this year of 2.35 million barrels a day. This represents a (?17.5)-percent increase compared to what was produced last year in the same period. Once again, my thanks."

I have the satisfaction to report that the proven petroleum reserves amount to 72 billion barrels while the probable reserves amount to 58.6 billion barrels and the potential reserves amount to 250 billion barrels.

The anguish of the weak countries in the face of powerful countries has led us to specific actions and to important positive achievements. It is ironic and paradoxical that developing petroleum-producing countries are the ones which have acted to help the weaker countries. The industrialized world has seen the example of the San Jose agreement between Venezuela and Mexico as the only objective step in this direction.

A sudden action lowered the export price of our crude, with chain reactions in the world oil market. Nevertheless, we have learned from this lesson. We adjusted our offer of crude to the characteristics of the market and the refineries of the buyers. We have given preference to government to government deals. Everything seems to indicate that this is a transitory situation. "Despite the depressive situation of the world petroleum market, Mexico has been able to overcome the crisis after a depression in June and July. Export contracts have been recovered for 1.25 million barrels a day, and for the rest of 1981 this figure will be maintained and even increased. During May, the export prices of our petroleum were $38.50 a barrel for the Istmo [light] crude and $32.00 a barrel for the Maya crude, the heavy petroleum."

As everyone knows, the last OPEC meeting caused some confusion since there was discussion on the possibility of unifying the price of crude petroleum at $35 a barrel. This price refers to a special quality of crude, very similar to our crude called Istmo. "The prices vary up and down depending on the quality of the petroleum. The average price of $31.25 per barrel for Mexican petroleum exports is based on a mixture of 50-percent-Istmo-quality crude at $34.00 a barrel and another 50-percent-Maya-quality crude at $28.50 a barrel. During the first 8 months of 1981, the sale of crude petroleum abroad amounted to an average of 1.1 million a day. In volume this represents a more than 40-percent growth compared to a similar period in 1980."

It is estimated that the oil export revenue for this year will be more than $15 billion compared to $10.4 billion last year.

Let's remember that we never offered a rose garden through petroleum. We said that it would give us financial self-determination, that it would be the detonator of economic development. We didn't offer abundance without work or justice without balance. We have always said that this resource gives us the opportunity for progress if we know how to administrate its abundance and if we organize the work. Only work will give us the opportunity to become great. Let's continue to work.

We have insisted at all forums on the advisability of the world energy plan. Sooner or later, an energy order will be established. It would be better if it were one accepted by all rather than one established by the violence of an apocalyptical winner.

"The national electricity system currently has an installed capacity of 17.1 million kW, that is, 22 percent more than the previous period. The accelerated growth of the demand for electricity energy, amounting to 11 percent a year, forces the sector to double its installed capacity (?within 7 years)."

"During the last year, international relations have occupied a very high place in (?our government's concern)." We are experiencing a period of turbulence in the world. "A new climate of cold war has been created, similar to the one which existed in the 1950's. We are facing a frank and dangerous regression in the path of detente which was being consolidated in the past 2 decades. The world filled with hope witnessed the signing of the SALT II agreement which, despite its limitations, signified perhaps for the first time in history, a serious effort to put an appreciable limit on the unceasing arms race."

"Only 2 years later, everything seems to have changed. After the death of SALT II, it will be very difficult to begin negotiations on SALT III, which should have been the beginning of a real decrease, not just a limitation on nuclear arms. Everything indicates that this hoped-for agreement has now been replaced by the development, construction and storage of the worst that mankind has produced: the ominous neutron bomb."

The most important international action attempted by Mexico in the past year has been its initiative to hold an international meeting on cooperation and development which will overcome the stalemate of the economic negotiations between the developed and developing countries, known as the North-South dialogue. This meeting will be held in Cancun in October.

"It will be an occasion for an informal and frank dialogue. The meeting will permit the political leaders of 22 developing and developed countries to seek essential expressions of political will on general and specific issues such as food supplies and agricultural development, basic products, trade, industrialization energy and the financial and monetary problems."

"We hope that the Cancun meeting will be an important political catalyst for the beginning of worldwide negotiations, the broadest and most comprehensive opportunity for the reordering of the international economic relations in our time. Otherwise, the United Nations will suffer an even more serious stagnation."

Our objective of acting internationally to obtain resources needed for the country's development has led to the signing of bilateral cooperation agreements. Cooperation agreements were signed with the Governments of Brazil, Canada, Spain, France, Japan, the FRG and Sweden.

We believe that relations between Mexico and the United States should transcend their traditional form and that we should seek joint criteria and solutions on the basis of mutual respect. "Encouraged by this objective, we had the opportunity to meet on two occasions with the U.S. President. On both occasions, we expressed with cordial frankness and firm courtesy Mexico's position on the complex nature of our bilateral relations and particularly on the problems which exist [words indistinct]."

We cannot wait for the future to act. Mexico is obliged to increase and improve its systems of bilateral relations, to expand its exchanges with the world and to translate into action our political and economic affinities with the rest of the international community. "Within that spirit this last year we received the visits of government leaders of the following friendly countries: Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Canada, the Bahamas, Panama, Italy, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Australia, Spain and Cuba." At the invitation of Indira Gandhi we attended the anniversary of the independence of India. We also had the opportunity to speak with the leaders of Egypt and Greece.

During the past year, we have centered our attention on the zone closest to our country: Central America and the Caribbean. We have maintained on high the banner of nonintervention. On repeated occasions, we have publicly stated our position against all types of interference in the area, particularly of the superpowers. "On further strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation which unite us with the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions, we have stressed Mexico's (?faith) in the political principle of the free self-determination of peoples. They have chosen the paths that best correspond to their aspirations and which are consistent with their history. Mexico, which respects their right to do so and due to its sympathy and affinity with [words indistinct] social justice, has supported them and will continue to do so."

Some days ago, Mexico along with the French Government, in view of the increasing internationalization of the Salvadoran crisis which threatens the stability and peace of all region, "reiterated that it is exclusively the concern of the Salvadoran people to determine the process of political solution to establish a democratic government system in that country. Within that concept we have recognized the forces of popular opposition, authentically representative, as irreplaceable participants in that process. Aware of our responsibilities as members of the international community and within the framework of the United Nations, we are carrying out consultations with the other members of the Security Council to promote a solution to that crisis." [applause]

"In this same sense, we have reiterated to the United Nations and the countries of the region our support of the independence of Belize, based as always on the principle of the free determination of peoples.

This independence is scheduled for 21 September. Immediately after that, Mexico will ask for the entrance of the newly independent country into the United Nations."

Along with the United States, Venezuela and Canada we have discussed the possibility of finding new forms of economic cooperation in the region. "We will continue on this path, but we demand that the principles on which we base our actions be respected. We cannot ignore the rights of the Central American and Caribbean peoples to seek on their own the forms of government and social organization which they desire. Nor can we accept that friendly countries should be left out of cooperation programs just because they have given themselves political regimes which don't please everyone." This is the way we acted in Nassau and we will continue acting this way.

Regarding nonintervention and the free determination of peoples, we reiterate the call for the withdrawal of the foreign troops in Afghanistan and Kampuchea as well as for immediate and just solutions to the Middle East crisis within the letter and spirit of the UN resolutions.

The situation in southern Africa led to Mexico's categorical condemnation of South Africa's disrespect of the international community's call for an end to the illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia and the elimination of its racist policy.

During the period of this report, the process of detente has been hindered and peace has been threatened, mainly by the pressures to establish a new and unacceptable policy of bipolarity based on the more destructive force of weapons. "Mexico will not spare efforts to express its voice in favor of disarmament and the establishment of a peace which is not merely the absence of war but an active process of international cooperation in benefit of everyone."

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION APPROVE CONSTITUTION

PA031816 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1902 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Belize City, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Only 3 weeks away from its independence, Belize has approved a monarchic constitution of 107 articles. The Constitution acknowledges God's supremacy and establishes the "territory's traditional borders."

George Price, premier of Belize, is a white Catholic who is the leader of the People's United Party, which is considered progressive and has 13 seats in the House of Representatives.

The Constitution, which was unanimously approved by the government and the opposition on Friday, dedicates many clauses to human rights and civic liberties and clearly establishes the right to personal freedom, private property, protection from abuses, freedom of enterprise, of worship, of expression and of association.

Belize will become a monarchic state, with Queen Elizabeth of the United Kingdom as chief of state. She will be represented in the territory by a governor general, who will be appointed by the Queen from among the people of Belize after consulting with the prime minister of Belize. The territory of Belize will be part of the British Commonwealth.

The Constitution maintains the government's prime minister and the leader of the opposition as the centers of active politics. The Legislative Assembly will have a house of representatives that will have 18 members elected in general elections, and a senate composed of 8 members who will be appointed by the governor general.

The constitution establishes the levels of the judicial branch, from basic courts to the Supreme Court of justice, the National Court of Appeals and appeals, as a last resort, to the queen.

Both the government and the opposition also approved the national symbols. The flag will be dark blue with red stripes on the upper part and the bottom. In the center it will have a white circle with the national shield inside. The national shield shows two men with woodworking tools. The national bird will be the toucan--a black and yellow bird of the parrot species that lives in the jungles of Belize. The national flower will be the black orchid; the national tree, the mahogany; and the national animal, the tapir.

The United Kingdom has already appointed Francis Sideney as high commissioner to Belize.

PREMIER PRICE OFF TO JAMAICA FOR CARICOM MEETING

FL040129 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The premier of Belize, the Honorable George Price, left Belize yesterday evening for the United States of America on his way to Kingston, Jamaica. In Jamaica, he will attend the conference of foreign ministers of the Caribbean community. In his absence, Deputy Premier the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers is acting as premier.

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER GARCIA ON MEXICAN INTERVENTION

PA032150 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1855 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] During a press conference held a few minutes ago, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense and public security minister of El Salvador, described the Mexican-French joint declaration that supports the subversive groups operating in the country as ominous.

Many local and foreign journalists attended the news conference, which took place in the office of the Press Committee of the Armed Forces. The defense minister was accompanied by Deputy Defense Minister Col Adolfo Castillo and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Col Rafael Flores Lima.

The Mexican Government is going against the principles of the Estrada Doctrine, which is a Mexican code of honor. This doctrine calls for no intervention in other countries' domestic affairs, Colonel Garcia said, referring to the decision adopted by the Mexican and French governments, a decision that was rejected by our government, which characterized it as obvious intervention in the Salvadorans' domestic affairs.

We are not going to go into detail on what the revolutionary junta of the government and private Salvadoran sectors have said in rejecting this interventionism, but we will talk about something in this ominous declaration that is being criticized by many world sectors, the defense minister said, after reading the paragraph from the declaration that refers to the members of the armed forces.

The paragraph states: It is the responsibility of the Salvadoran people to initiate a process to achieve a general political solution that establishes a new internal order, restructures the armed forces and creates the necessary conditions for the will of the people to be respected, through truly free elections, in line with the mechanisms of democratic systems.

The defense minister exclaimed: To say that a new internal order will be reestablished, that the armed forces of El Salvador will be restructured! He said that, as a member of the armed forces, he sees this declaration as an unprecedented and strange case in diplomatic events, especially given the foreign policy of those two countries. He added that the Salvadoran Armed Forces would be taking an absurd position if they were to accept orders from other countries. To tell the truth, we are completely surprised by this kind of behavior, the minister said, noting that the two countries' intervention is rendered more evident by their enunciation of conditions for the restructuring of the forces of another country. This kind of foreign policy is unheard of, not only in El Salvador but in any part of the world, the defense minister said.

Colonel Garcia said: El Salvador is a small country, but it has dignity; therefore we reject this kind of interventionism from governments that wish to turn our country into a mere object. Our country is free and independent and we will never accept orders to restructure our armed forces; nor would we accept this situation for any other country, as we respect the domestic decisions other governments adopt, Colonel Garcia added.

Later, Colonel Garcia said that by their attitude, the governments of France and Mexico have established a totally negative precedent that forces countries, especially ours, to prepare new international policy doctrines, for this unprecedented meddling is a threat and an offense to the Salvadoran armed institution.

We, as soldiers who are a part of an armed force that is struggling alongside the people to maintain the principles of liberty and justice in El Salvador, see this as an offense from those countries' governments, the defense minister said, reiterating the armed forces' position on the step taken by the governments of France and Mexico.

We, Colonel Garcia said, have referred to the governments and not to the people. We will always respect the Mexican people, with whom we coexist and with whom we have established a friendship and a relationship that is a source of true satisfaction. The colonel noted that the Mexican people's position differs from that of their government, which contradicts the Estrada Doctrine's defense of the principle of nonintervention in other countries' domestic affairs.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTAGE ON REBEL ACTIVITIES

Central Front: 15-28 Aug

PA031811 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Sep 81

[War bulletin issued by the information center of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, from Guazapa Hill, at 1800 on 30 August 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] On 15, 16 and 17 August, our forces fell upon (Catinova) to obtain control and close the encirclement laid around the enemy deployed in Suchitoto.

On 17 August the enemy, with four infantry companies and several armored vehicles, succeeded in breaking the encirclement and infiltrated into the besieged city of Suchitoto, where it deployed three mortar batteries to attack our positions in (Platanares), (?Estanzuelas) and El Robel. At the same time, it requested 600 troops from El Roblar at 0500. Fighting was initiated for control of (Pena Colorada) Hill, whichlasted until 1730. During this battle, Companero (Ulises) fell heroically and an enemy helicopter was damaged, inflicting two casualties on the enemy.

In the low areas, the enemy moved 5 km along the Suchitoto-Aguilares road and took positions across from our defense lines, rotating their troops to serve as an anvil for forces coming down from (Pena Colorado), (Los Chilones) and (Gramalic). Our forces took advantage of this situation and remained behind the enemy's rear guard to execute commando-type attacks which eliminated two enemy sentries.

On 19 August, since they had been unable to break our resistence at (Pena Colorada), the enemy used (Los Ganchos) Hill to descend and attack the rear flank of the low positions of (Pena Colorada). In this deployment, the enemy sustained one casualty. Fighting also occurred in (El Gramal), inflicting two casualties on the enemy, and the (Pena Colorada) battle continued intensively, inflicting several casualties on the enemy.

One reinforcement group which attempted to climb to El Roblar was attacked at El Salitre Canton, resulting in four casualties and forcing them to retreat to San Jose Guayabal.

In the afternoon, the enemy tried desperately to penetrate our defenses by way of (Platanares) canton and Aguacayo, sustaining 11 casualties and the destruction of one radio transmitter. In the evening, our companeros retreated, covering four of their positions in (Pena Colorada). In one of the commando actions, one enemy sentry was eliminated. On that day of combat, the people's forces reported two wounded companeros.

On 20 August, fierce fights were reported from early morning in Los Gramales, (Los Girones) and (Cerro Colorado). The valiant and determined actions of companeros (Guillermo), (Matias), (Renato) and others who direct the area front was outstanding.

The enemy bombed and shelled Palo Grande canton and at nightfall, [word indistinct] recovered an M-16 rifle and two M-79 grenades as well as the complete equipment of an enemy soldier. In addition, 17 casualties were inflicted on the enemy, 4 of which were dead, and 1 officer and 1 corporal were wounded. The enemy was forced back to the flank of (Los Mayas), 1 km away. The people report the death of Companero (Ronald) and three wounded companeros.

In the low area, fighting of considerable intensity occurred and three casualties were inflicted on the enemy. In a commando-type action on the enemy's rear guard, three more casualties were caused. The enemy was forced to bring a reinforcement company into the theater of operations.

On 21 August, fighting became more fierce in the low areas and around Palo Grande Canton. Enemy casualties were high and the people report three companeros wounded and one dead, Companero (Omar). He had shown proof of unequaled heroism in the battles of (Pena Colorada).

Fighting in the low area resulted in 13 enemy casualties. Also, along (Calle Nueva), the enemy rear guard was harassed at 0530 and at 1030 as well as 1600.

On 22 August our forces clashed with enemy forces at a range of 50 to 60 meters in Palo Grande and El Roble. Our forces led by Companero (Dimas) offered stiff resistance. In the lower zones our forces defeated the enemy after 4 hours of fighting, making them retreat. We inflicted 9 casualties on the enemy and recovered an M-70 machinegun with 104 rounds of ammunition, 1 helmet and 6 M-16 clips. We lost Companero (Santos).

In (Aluigraz) our forces made a tactical retreat and are waging guerrilla warfare through movement. In this way they have neutralized the enemy's harassing style.

On the following days up to 27 August, the genocidal forces engaged in looting our people's property and murdered four peasants who could not withdraw in time.

On 28 August, after fierce clashes between our forces and the Death Squad, which was engaged in looting, our forces retook all the positions.

An initial count of casualties resulting from the enemy's seventh offensive against Guazapa: 68 casualties, dead or wounded; 1 helicopter damaged; a radio transmitter destroyed; 1 M-16 rifle recovered along with 11 M-16 clips, 1 M-60 automatic grenade launcher, 104 rounds of ammunition, 1 welding set, and 6 M-69 grenades.

The FMLN reports the death of four heroic companeros and five wounded, one of them in serious condition.

United until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

Paracentral Front Reports

PA031656 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Sep 81

[War bulletin released by the Paracentral Front; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] San Pedro Hill, 26 August: The enemy has dedicated himself to firing mortars sporadically at our positions, not hitting the target or causing damage, but only endangering civilian lives.

28 August: The FMLN commands carried out harassment activities at 0500 against enemy positions in Santa Clara, (San Isidro Ancaparino) and San Lorenzo, in San Vicente Department. The fighting lasted 30 minutes, with synchronized actions from three positions. The enemy was unable to act right away, but began firing mortars at 0800 and fired 45 rounds by 1200.

[Words indistinct] actions carried out by the Paracentral Front on San Pedro Hill: seven sabotage operations against the electrical system, three ambushes and annihilation operations along the Pan American Highway, four harassment operations against military posts, and (?two) sabotages of bridges and barricades along the same highway. The enemy's casualties numbered 54, and 2 transport vehicles were destroyed. Five joint operations were carried out, including several sabotages against the electrical system, the dynamiting of two bridges, an ambush, and the erecting of several barricades.

Northeastern Front Protests

PA031729 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Communique issued by Commander Jorge Melendez for the general command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front in Morazan on 2 September--read by announcer]

[Text] On behalf of the FMLN and through Radio Venceremos, the general command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front formally and vigorously presents its public protest to the Honduran Government for the flagrant violation to our Salvadoran territory by Honduran Army troops.

This violation is more serious because these Honduran troops killed two companeros in El Paraiso, Perquin municipality, Morazan Department. These companeros are: (Carlos Garcia Hernandez), commander and platoon leader; and (Juan Antonio Hernandez), a combatant, who were involved in patrol missions. The rest of our patrol withdrew without firing at the Honduran troops.

Our FMLN forces have been respectful of the neutral nature of the Honduran Army but we feel we can't maintain this attitude of nonconfrontation when the lives of our fighting people are at stake. We urge the fraternal people of Honduras, the democratic, labor, student and professional organizations, and the Honduran coordinating board of solidarity with the Salvadoran people, to vigorously protest this and demand that the Honduran troops withdraw from Salvadoran territory and that they maintain a neutral attitude as expected from a government respectful of the right of people to self-determination.

We stress our principles of respect to the sovereignty of other countries and our hopes to have respectful and fraternal relations with the people and Government of Honduras in a future democratic government that will result from our popular victory.

FMLN's Handal on Goals

PA032227 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Part One of interview with Commander Shafick Jorge Handal, FMLN General Command member; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Commander Shafick Handal, how does the FMLN General Command view the military (?campaign) carried out by the revolutionary armed forces in July and August and what are its international political repercussions?

[Answer] Initially, we must define the military framework within which this campaign was carried out. This important campaign has given us both advances and experience. We must remember that the most immediate military antecedents of this campaign were the enemy's strong offensives against our bases at San Vicente Volcano, on San Pedro Hill and in Chalatenango. During this enemy campaign, there was also a spectacular fifth offensive against Guazapa, which is still underway and which constitutes a new effort against this area. This offensive has been rejected by our companeros in a similarly spectacular fashion.

These successive and increasingly intense offensives, in which an increasing amount of heavy artillery and airplanes were used, along with lethal gases that have been banned by international law--gases that cause the death of children through hemorrhage, internal bleeding, vomiting and diarrhea and that wreak havoc among the civilian population--these large and increasingly intense enemy offensives had as their political goal the creation of conditions suitable to the electoral campaign. The enemy wanted an electoral campaign that would be acceptable to the international community. This campaign would in turn lead to the farce that is to be staged next March for the election of a constitutent assembly. As is already known, these elections are the nucleus of the government's so-called pacification plan, which was copied from a similar plan drafted many years ago in Venezuela by another Christian Democratic government.

The military objective of these offensives was to pursue the attacks, sieges and attempts to wipe out our bases that the reactionary armed forces have undertaken since January. This campaign has been uninterrupted and intense, supported by increasing amounts of supplies and military advisers from the U.S. Government.

One must bear in mind that these waves of offensives have been underway since January and that each time, the high command and its masters in Washington promised their international allies and the Salvadoran oligarchy that the war would soon end with the eradication of the FMLN armed forces. Each time, the enemy troops came out with the declared intention of wiping out the guerrilla forces, announcing that doing so would be child's play. It's been months since they began saying that we had already been militarily defeated and that only the problem posed by a few small pockets--which they claimed would be eliminated very soon--still remained to be solved.

The military campaign ordered by the FMLN General Command and involving all of the revolutionary forces from 19 July until mid-August had the military objective of interrupting this whole process of offensives against our guerrilla bases, seizing the initiative during the campaign and testing new forms of struggle, new kinds of operations and new tactical maneuvers. We also sought to guarantee the cooperation and coordination of all of our forced throughout the country, thus establishing the conditions for a new development in our revolutionary armed forces. Politically, this campaign sought to unmask the entire absurdity of our defeat and the invincibility of the enemy backed by the U.S. imperialists.

We also wanted to show that there can be no solution through an electoral farce, to show the patriotic armed forces' sectors that there can be a constructive relationship with the FMLN and to demonstrate in practice that the revolutionary guerrilla cannot be defeated.

Therefore, there can be no solution to the national crisis that neglects the revolutionary and democratic movement, which expresses the will of the immense majority of the Salvadoran people. Their will and conscience can no longer be manipulated. This entire situation, marked by genocide and oppression committed by a 50-year old dictatorship, can no longer be concealed under electoral farces or by relatively clever domestic and international propaganda maneuvers.

When asked about the activities in Guazapa, Commander Handal said: Those strikes were handled brilliantly. In regard to Guazapa, one must bear in mind that our forces seized San Jose Guayabal and later surrounded and laid siege [words indistinct] over the enemy forces in Suchitoto, constantly ambushing the forces (?detected) on the roads and not letting them through, while maintaining our control. These were the same forces that had just been heavily bombed, attacked with gas and so forth.

A brilliant blow was also dealt in Perquin. Another objective of the campaign was achieved here: We gained control over the combined armed and political struggle. This advance was destined to show the true face and prospects fo the Salvadoran revolutionary movement. On the basis of its principles, what does our revolutionary movement offer as a future for our country? I am referring to the efforts undertaken during the struggle to make the Perquin garrison surrender. There we combined the armed struggle with appeals to the soldiers, who are a part of the working people, but who have been forced to fight against us although this is not in their own interests. One must bear in mind the danger (?they posed) as a military force. They were guardsmen, and the national guard is hated for the crimes it has committed for so long. Nevertheless, our forces displayed a high level of political and patriotic awarness by treating the guardsmen as they did. They finally decided to surrender. As a result, we now have guardsmen and members of paramilitary organizations as prisoners. Still others surrendered during the ambushes against the reinforcement troops that sought to support the enemy forces besieged in Perquin. The prisoners have been treated humanely. Those who were injured have received treatment in our field clinics.

This station's listeners have had the chance to hear these prisoners' views. It is no coincidence that the government has sought to conceal and to deny this situation. It is no coincidence, for this situation reveals what could literally be described as a timebomb. It is a clear message: The FMLN neither fights against nor hates soldiers. It is not fighting against them as such, as enemies intent on defending their interests, which are those of the people, to which they belong. The FMLN fights those who have made instruments out of the armed forces in order to use them to crush the aspirations and desires, the interests and lives of the Salvadoran people. The message is clear: The soldiers, the guardsmen, the national and finance policemen, the members of parlamilitary organizations, the members of the National Democratic Organization do not have to fight for their own skin at any cost. That is not what is at stake.

We have shown that we know the difference between the interests pushing them toward confrontation and their own right to live and to have their lives and their humanity respected. We are not, I repeat, interested in blindly eliminating guardsmen, soldiers, policemen or officers. We are fighting for clear programmatic objectives. These objectives result from a long history of struggle by the Salvadoran people and from that which the Salvadoran people, led by the revolutionary and progressive forces that today have taken up weapons, so often tried to achieve by peaceful means. The message is clearly there. It is no coincidence, I repeat, that the government should use every means to conceal it, to cloud it over, to keep it from becoming known. Of course, it cannot prevent this.

This is what will happen increasingly throughout the country: The number of surrenders will increase and and our true attitude will become more evident. Our principles, in terms of basic human rights and the dignity of prisoners, will not be concealed.

During this final part of the campaign, on the Pan American Highway and coastal roads, the commands of our combat units and the FMLN combatants demonstrated great military capacity, acquired not on paper or in comfortable schoolrooms, but in the great classroom of war, risking their lives for the just cause for which we are fighting.

Part 2 of Handal Interview

PA032228 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Part two of interview with Commander Shafick Jorge Handal, member of the FMLN General Command; no date or place given--recorded]

[Text] The presence of [President] Duarte and his small Christian Democratic Party gives the U.S. Government an opportunity to present the situation to their allies, to world public opinion, to the people of the United States and to the U.S. Congress; gives it the opportunity to present its policy as one of support for a centrist government hounded by the right and the left, a progressive government, reformist; gives it, therefore, the opportunity to count on the support of some Christian Democratic governments of the world and of some Christian Democratic parties.

Little by little, this support has been decreasing every day. There is the case of Christian Democratic parties and prominent Christian Democratic persons who consider that the support to Duarte wears them out, placing them against the opinion of their own people.

European solidarity with the revolutionary movement of El Salvador is very high. As a small example: In the FRG during the past few months, a campaign under the significant slogan of "Arms for El Salvador" has been launched. Money has been collected openly on the streets with the slogan "Arms for El Salvador." They have already given the FMLN hundreds of thousands of dollars. They shall continue to give us hundreds of thousands of dollars--and this is just a small example.

In all the main cities of Europe and the United States there are currently 227 committees of solidarity which are promoting heavy mobilizations, and this is being done precisely in those cities from where the arms to the murderous junta originate.

The U.S. Government is in a difficult political situation. It has to support Duarte, or else its bluff would be uncovered.

The National Conciliation Party [PCN] does not offer international support or protection. The PCN is, and always has been, a small group of bandits who have profited from power and used the channels of power to impose themselves, keep themselves in power and carry out electoral frauds.

Duarte is now forced to initiate his own fraud, after having yelled and screamed so hard against the other frauds. He is now forced to prepare his own masquerade with his fraud. He has no alternative. The PCN, followed and supported by the most reactionary sectors of the oligarchy, cannot offer the U.S. Government a remedy to this serious illness which it has acquired and with which it has been contaminated due to its aberrant policy towards our country and Central America.

Our July and August military campaigns stressed these difficulties. It is therefore not just a coincidence that in these past 2 months, Ambassador Hinton has had to intervene, running back and forth, to halt a coup d'etat, the coup of Garcia [Lt Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister], of Vides Casanova [Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, national guard director], of Carranza [Nicolas Carranza, under secretary of defense] and others who, in a most nearsighted fashion, have united to overthrow Christian Democracy. To overthrow is an overstatement, because they don't have any power. It isn't a coincidence that this has occurred, nor is the uproar made by the [Productive] Alliance in its symposium, where an effort was made to win the democratic minority sectors, such as private enterprise, by offering through demagogy to solve their economic demands, demands which they had never paid attention to in the past.

If this country has been ruled by them and the economy of this country has been in their hands, if they have been the owners of the banks, why say now that they are offering certain loan novelties to support the legitimate interests of the small and medium producers? Why did they show an interest when they have always had in their hands the economy of the country, the finance of the country, the banks? The small and medium sectors find themselves in a difficult position due to the active pillaging of these great lords--the owners of the Productive Alliance who now strut about trying to convince with demagogy the small and medium producers.

We understand the small and medium businessmen. We also understand the position of some large capital holders who have shown throughout the past few years a little more good sense and intelligence.

We understand that they feel an obligation to face the serious current economic situation by seeking some kind of support, by seeking some kind of solution--palliative--and seeking some kind of solution for the political situation.

We understand this. And when I speak of the Productive Alliance, I am not referring to the whole group. Not long ago, these alleged Christian Democrats who are with the government and who do not wish to continue the genocide, killed a whole football team in Armenia.

This is a very serious international scandal. They recently killed some circus horses. They are throwing lethal gases at the civilian population, against children. Recently, they were responsible for the death of more than 100 persons near Guazapa, most of them children. And every day, the streets of San Salvador, the roads of Santa Ana, in Chalatenango, all the main [word indistinct] and in their access roads, every day, appear covered with the bodies of all those who have been murdered, mutilated and beheaded.

They have not been able to defeat those of us who have the arms in our power. They keep fooling themselves with the unarmed people, the humble ones. They believe that they will be able to isolate them. They believe that they will be able to terrorize them. On the contrary, what they have achieved is that the people--who rarely make a mistake in their analysis, deductions and logic--have reached a different conclusion.

The conclusion is a different one. For there to be peace in the country--tranquillity, respect for life and human rights--for there to be freedom, the murderers, the genocides and the fascists have to be overthrown. A true and democratic revolutionary regime has to be established, one that will change this country.

GENERAL MEDRANO ON PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS

PA031545 San Salvador SALVADORAN NEWS-GAZETTE in English 30 Aug, 5 Sep 81 pp 1, 22

[Excerpts] General Medrano returns to politics. Almost a legendary figure never completely out of the public eye, 60-year-old Gen Alberto Medrano told the SALVADORAN NEWS-GAZETTE that he is willing to throw his hat into the ring again. He ran for president in 1972 against Duarte and Molina and got 140,000 votes. His friends say that in a free election he could have won easily.

"I am not identified with any political party at the moment. For the present I represent the ideology of the National Democratic Organization, ORDEN, which is an organized school of democracy and which is taking part in the present struggle by teaching the merits of the democratic system. The ideology of ORDEN cannot be obliterated by a decree.

"It is true that ORDEN was dissolved by the first junta. As I said, it was organized as a school of democracy to defend the ideals of the free world. We based our teachings on the universal declaration of human rights and above all on our constitution. In other words, it was a school of patriotism.

"It is true that ORDEN has gotten a bad name, but as I said many things happened after I retired. But the truth is that ORDEN is not an enemy that uses violence," General Medrano said.

Talking about the Christian Democrats, he said that he was certain that they acted with complete autonomy within the government. "What I see are three currents within the government," he said. "Political leadership, both internal and foreign, is in the hands of the Christian Democrats, the military, which is confronting the armed struggle with great sacrifice, and the economic leadership, which in my opinion is in the hands of persons who are not identified with the Christian Democrats--what is called the financial oligarchy--which I think is made up chiefly of Social Democrats or members of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR."

The general said quite frankly that the persons he referred to were "in the banks, in the Coffee Institute, in foreign commerce." He added, "They are not Christian Democrats. They are friends of (the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, leader) Guillermo Ungo.

He admitted that if he were to identify himself with a party, he would undoubtedly become a presidential candidate. "In such an event I would not give up my rank," he said, "because I am above all, a general. But thinking of the people, I feel I am a citizen general."

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT PLEDGES NOT TO INVADE INDEPENDENT BELIZE

PA030442 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0126 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala will not invade Belize after it becomes independent from Great Britain, Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia stated today. "We have never considered invading Belize militarily, although we uphold Guatemala's traditional claims to that territory, in keeping with the constitution of the republic," the president announced.

In statements to international newsmen, the Guatemalan president added that his government has not considered confiscating British properties in that country, as has been requested by the anticommunist party, the National Liberation Movement.

He added: "Our commercial realtions with Great Britain will remain normal. We have not had diplomatic relations with them for several years because of our differences over Belize."

Lucas Garcia noted that Guatemala has still not renounced its claims to Belizean territory since the compensation treaty with Great Britain, which as was agreed last March in London, has not been signed. "Since Guatemala has received no compensation, our country has not relinquished its claim and Belizean independence is thus a unilateral action on the part of Great Britain," he concluded.

Congress Urges Break With UK

PA030444 Paris AFP in English 0300 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, Sep 2 (AFP)--The Guatemalan Congress recommended today to President Romeo Lucas Garcia that the Central American country break off relations with Britain for having granted independence to the territory of Belize, it was learned here. The motion was presented by deputies of the National Liberation Movement (MLN) Party, and received near-unanimous support. Belize, Britain's last major colony in Latin America, is to become independent on September 21.

Relations With UK To Continue

PA032247 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2113 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 3 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia announced today that his government will not break commercial relations with Great Britain as a result of the "unilateral independence" granted by that European country to Belize, to take effect on 21 September.

Lucas Garcia thus responded to a resolution adopted unanimously by the Guatemalan Congress recommending that the president "consider the advisability of breaking any type of commercial relations with the United Kingdom for its betrayal of this country."

The Guatemalan president said that he will not break off the existing commercial relations with Great Britain and that neither will there be any confiscation of British properties in this country, as was demanded by the anticommunist opposition National Liberation Movement.

"We uphold Guatemala's claims to the Belizean territory, as set forth in the Constitution of the Republic, and we believe that the independence that Great Britain granted it is illegal, but under no conditions will we take reprisals against local British interests," he explained.

Diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Great Britain do not now exist, as they were sundered in the 60's due to the two states' controversy over the Belizean territory.

Biological Warfare Charged

PA031216 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Maj Rolando Archila, public relations under secretary of the Guatemalan Presidency, has described weekend reports from Belize that Guatemala has begun bacteriological warfare against Belize as completely ridiculous. The reports said the Guatemalan actions had caused an epidemic of conjuctivitis among Belizeans.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT NEGOTIATE WITH KIDNAPPERS

PA030328 Paris AFP in Spanish 2334 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 2 Sep (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government will not negotiate with the kidnappers of Roquelino Recinos Mendez, public health and social assistance minister, President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia announced today.

Minister Recinos was kidnapped Monday night on his way home from the National Palace. So far it is not known which clandestine group kidnapped him, although it is almost sure that the motives are strictly political.

President Lucas told newsmen that "all the ministers have been told that if they are kidnapped, the government will not negotiate with guerrilla groups. That is why I ask them to take care of their own security." Minister Recinos was the only member of the cabinet who had no bodyguards and who insisted on traveling alone. He said that "he was not afraid of anyone."

POLITICAL MURDERS DOUBLE, FORENSIC DOCTORS REPORT

PA031650 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1942 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Over 40 persons were killed this weekend in Guatemala, victims of the political violence racking this Central American country where according to forensic doctors, the number of deaths has increased by 50 percent in recent weeks. Forensic doctors in the four provinces most racked by violence--El Quiche, Huehuetenango, San Marcos and Suchitepequez--met last week to ask the legal and health authorities for greater facilities to do their work.

Forensic doctors, who until yesterday had not published their demands, also expalined that they face serious problems, especially when a single doctor and his helper have to make many autopsies in one day. The doctors gave some examples, such as the massacres in Mateo (Ixtatan), where 36 persons were killed; in (Panajit), El Quiche, where 26 persons were killed; in San Miguel Acatan, Huehuetenango, where 15 were killed; and in Chichicastenango, El Quiche, where another 10 bodies were found.

The doctors, however, did not give totals, nor did they keep track of the massive deaths resulting in some confrontations between the army and the guerrillas, as in the case of Zacualapa, where 30 guerrillas were killed. All these figures, the doctors said, are from recent weeks, specifically in August, when the number of deaths increased by 50 percent.

According to police reports, over 40 persons were killed this weekend in Guatemala, victims of political violence and kidnapping. Others were persons who had been reported missing.

In Quzaltenango, San Marcos province, 12 bullet-riddled bodies with destroyed faces were found on Saturday. In cases like these, legal authorities try to identify them through their fingerprints.

Another six bodies were found in El Quiche. Four were identified, police reported. They were killed by a group of heavily armed unidentified men, including three Indians.

On this same day 2 merchants, a lawyer, a teacher, a military commissioner, a municipal employee, 2 17-year-old women, a woodcutter, a student, a policeman, a rancher and 13 other unidentified persons were killed, raising the numer of political murders last weekend to 43.

[At 1847 GMT on 1 September, Panama City ACAN cites the newspaper LA NACION as reporting that unidentified men shot to death two leaders of the United Revolutionary Front [FUR].]

HONDURAS

EVENTS SLATED FOR HERRERA VISIT IN NOVEMBER

PA022038 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1451 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government today announced tentative plans for a number of official events in honor of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to be held between 14 and 16 November.

The Venezuelan head of state was invited to visit Honduras by the president of this Central American nation, General Policarpo, Paz Garcia, who recently spent 72 hours in Venezuela as a guest of Herrera Campins.

According to Honduran official sources, Herrera Campins is interested in the elections which will be held in Honduras on 29 November and his visit will coincide with the last stage of preparations for this event.

Plans have been made for the Venezuelan president to visit the cities of La Ceiba, on the Atlantic coast and San Pedro Sula, in the northern zone.

Also planned is a visit by Irene Saez, 1981 "Miss Universe," who might be in Honduras between 2 and 27 November, when six football teams will compete to represent the Caribbean, North and Central America in the 1982 world championship in Spain.

THREE NICARAGUANS REPORTEDLY TORTURED IN JAIL

PA010336 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The newspaper TIEMPO has published a report on page 2 of today's edition to the effect that the police know nothing about the arrest of three Nicaraguans who were accused of being spies. The police public relations office affirmed yesterday that they know nothing about the detention of three Nicaraguan citizens at the [word indistinct] jail of Tegucigalpa, who were accused of being spies for the Nicaraguan Sandinist front.

The Honduran Council for Peace and Friendship with Nicaragua, COHPAN, insisted yesterday that the three Nicaraguans had been arrested. According to COHPAN, they have been under arrest for more than 20 days at (Bartolina 1) of [words indistinct] in Tegucigalpa, where they are being cruelly tortured.

COHPAN demands that the three Nicaraguans be released, or at least that they be put under the jurisdiction of the courts, as required by the political national constitution.

NICARAGUA

NUEVO DIARIO ASSAILS PROPOSED U.S. NAVAL BASE

PA032014 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Aug 81 p 2

[By Francisco Bravo Lacayo]

[Text] The building of a U.S naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca is one more instance in a long list of aggressions by U.S. imperialism against our sovereignty.

In this aggression, Reagan's shameful government counts on the complicity of the Honduran, Salvadoran and Guatemalan puppet regimes which are still breathing only because of the oxygen supplied to them by the great international policeman.

When we had governments subject to intervention, the perennial aggressors tried to build a naval base in that gulf. Their evil designs were not carried out because of the rejection by the peoples of Central America, who, when decisive moments arise, have always united to defend their integrity and sovereignty.

A naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca would be an imperialist enclave with the avowed (or brazen) purpose of aggression against our country and the other Central American countries, now that their liberation struggles are increasing.

The dogged aggressiveness of the hawks in the Pentagon forces our people to intensify their common struggle to defeat the interventionist plans of the enemies of mankind.

In our country particularly, the situation demands that all Nicaraguans unite our voices and actions to face and defeat the danger. Those Nicaraguans who do not do this, for any worthless reason, will merely continue to deserve the name of traitor.

As that prominent figure Luis Pasos Arguello affirms, the Gulf of Fonseca is under the jurisdiction of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, and the former two cannot overrule the desires of the latter.

The building of a naval base would turn the waters of the gulf into a focus of provocations, increasing the danger of war or intervention throughout the isthmus.

This is exactly what Reagan wants, following his policy of abetting tension and disrupting international relations to justify to the American people the astronomical expense in the "defense" budget, aimed at filling the pockets of the owners of the U.S. industrial-military complex. This will lead to the gradual impoverishment of the U.S. worker.

Reagan's dirty policy has created a wave of continental rejection. This policy, besides being dirty, is cowardly because it is vented on weak peoples, as happened a few days ago with our Libyan brothers. This shameful policy will fail in view of the determined opposition of all the peoples.

The Gulf of Fonseca should be a peaceful gulf, used for the development of interpeople relations, for fishing, and not for provocations and seizures of our peaceful fishing boats.

The murderous gorillas of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras will be responsible to history for this new surrender and this new affront to the sovereignty of our nations. They are digging their common grave still deeper.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN MEET WITH ARCHBISHOP OF MANAGUA

PA031226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2318 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Managua, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The American congressmen who arrived today, Tuesday, in Nicaragua, have met with the archbishop of Managua, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo.

Thomas Petri, a Republican congressman who heads the American congressmen's mission, only laughed when he was asked to comment on the term used by Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia to describe the group as "pro-Castroites."

It was reported that Patricia Schoeder, a Democrat from Colorado, was unable to travel to Managua after she learned her mother had had a heart attack.

Republican Petri arrived with a committee of 10 Americans who are connected with the legislature in the United States. The mission is in Nicaragua as part of a tour through Central America to learn firsthand of the problems and meet the leaders of the governments of the region, as well as local political leaders.

Petri and his committee will meet tomorrow, Wednesday, with the members of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. On Thursday, their last day here, they will meet with the commanders of the National Directorate of the FSL.

SOVIET SHIPS STUDY NICARAGUAN OCEAN RESOURCES

PA031451 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Soviet ships equipped for research in Nicaragua's Pacific and Atlantic waters are updating studies of our country's marine resources. The Nicaraguan Fishing Institute [INPESCA] reported today that to date, six cruises have been conducted with the participation of technicians, ichthyologists, (?marine biologists) and oceanographers, as well as Soviet and Nicaraguan marine biologists at the service of INPESCA and the Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute.

These studies will determine the number of fishing grounds, commercial species, their abundance and distribution in order to begin rational utilization of this source and to plan exports.

For the time being it has been established that Nicaraguan territorial waters contain large populations of sharks, snapper, shrimp and other species of great nutritional and commercial value.

SLIGHT TURNOUT AT PSD RALLY IN DIRIOMO REPORTED

PA010007 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] Despite the loud publicity and the fact that people were trucked in from various parts of the nation, a very thin crowd responded to the call of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] leaders to commemorate the founding of this political organization.

The podium was occupied by Wilfredo Montalvan, PSD president, and (Carla Varesa Cohen), who represented the women. Hugo Peralta represented the youth and Bayardo Lopez represented the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, which was recently charged with having close connections with front organizations for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The event took place in the backyard of the home of (Francisco Rivas), the distributor of the daily LA PRENSA in Diriomo.

PSD President Wilfredo Montalvan, after launching several attacks against the revolutionary process, said that his struggle to obtain the workers' right to organize has been titanic and extremely difficult. Upon hearing this, one of the persons in the audience commented that this was understandable for parties that fought against Somoza, but not for those that were established after the Sandinist victory, as was the PSD. Wilfredo Montalvan ended his speech by thanking the Sandinist police for protecting the PSD assembly and announced that there would be further meetings of this kind in other parts of the country.

Outside Francisco Rivas' home, several hundred Diriomo workers demonstrated, shouting thier support for the Sandinist popular revolution, though no incident occurred.

JSD Blames Sandinists

PA020408 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The Social Democratic Youth [JSD] this afternoon issued a communique denouncing the ideological repression against its members in the city of Diriomo yesterday.

Since the first announcement of the political event, the mass organizations started actions designed to terrorize the city's residents.

At no time did the JSD members engage in provocations; they were conducting a civic activity. On the other hand, the mass organizations had all sorts of weapons. The action of the Sandinist police in Diriomo prevented incidents that would have belied the supposed political pluralism. Therefore, the JSD protests the slanderous campaign unleashed by the Sandinist organizations engaged in sowing hatred among Nicaraguans.

The following is the text of the communique released yesterday by the JSD:

The Social Democratic Youth, JSD, hereby reports the following to the people of Nicaragua and the world concerning the incidents that took place in Diriomo on Sunday, 30 August, the second anniversary of the Social Democratic Party, PSD:

1. Whereas 3 days before our party's civic act of celebration, the political delegates of the front began to instruct and incite the so-called mass organizations to carry out diversionist activities designed to terrorize the residents of Diriomo with their well-known ways of ideological repression;

2. Whereas the Sandinist police, except for the forces at Diriomo, who behaved correctly, posted guards at all access roads to Diriomo, even resorting to the already well-known maneuver of barring the departure of buses from the various departments and districts, so that our affiliates had to seek other transportation to attend the rally;

3. Whereas, in a well organized plan, the mobs roamed the site of the event armed with sticks, pipes, steel rods, and even machetes, in a threatening attitude. In addition, they hurled two homemade bombs in front of one of the buses carrying our affiliates.

4. Whereas the daily BARRICADA in today's edition, Monday, 31 August, refers to the event, totally distorting the facts, and asserting that our ranks provoked the divine mobs, as they say in their journalistic report--if it can be called true journalism;

We resolve to strongly protest the actions and maneuvers used by the armed party FSLN in an effort to discredit our organization. We repudiate the FSLN actions most emphatically since we were under the impression that such acts had become a thing of the past. It is unfortunate that such actions are used by the hypocritical dictatorships to accomplish their purposes.

[Signed] Social Democratic Youth, JSD

COMMANDER REPORTS ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF CDS

PA031927 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Aug 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Commander Leticia Herrera, secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, said yesterday that revolutionary alertness has resulted in a noticeable reduction in crime throughout the country and that this has permitted the checking of counter-revolutionary actions and the activities of speculators who make business from the hunger of the people.

Commander "Vicky" made these statements during a news conference called by her and Companeras Milagros Leyton and Nora Navas, who are responsible, at the national level, for the CDS' propaganda and organization offices. The purpose of the news conference was to report to the people on the organizational work carried out in the past 5 months and on the big tasks ahead.

In the past 5 months, she said, our organizational work has been slow but sure. It was aimed at specific goals that were made evident with the people's mobilization to the Plaza [of the Revolution] on 19 July, the rescuing of companeros, the formation of new cadres, revolutionary alertness, the change represented by the decoupling period expressed in the watchword "power is turned over to the CDS" and the reaffirmation of our capacity to organize.

Commander Herrera said that many of the 19 July decrees are authentic achievements that resulted from the work of the CDS. Some of these achievements are: the nationalization of the marketing of sugar and the giving of titles for intervened lands.

The commander referred to the increase in the number of health brigade members ready to fight the Aedes aegypti emergency as an example of the quantitative and qualitative jump forward given by the CDS. She also mentioned other similar examples: the existence of more voluntary inspectors working with the Domestic Trade Ministry in the price control effort and the formation of big reserve battalions in the country's departments. The staffs of these battalions are composed, in most cases, of CDS department leaders.

Commander Herrera said that there are 5,000 CDS militants in the Managua markets and that delegates from 102 CDS committees participated in the recently concluded Gen Omar Torrijos training seminar.

At the national level, the CDS has an accomplishment percentage we could call good. It is interesting to separate these accomplishments on the basis of offices and departments throughout the country.

According to Commander Herrera, the Office of the National Organization Secretariat accomplished 46.16 percent of its tasks; the Social Defense Office, 66.83; the Economic Defense Office, 74.78; and the Propaganda and Agitation Office, 51.56.

Commander Herrera said that the CDS will celebrate its third anniversary on 9 September, Popular Fighter's Day, by fulfilling goals.

In social defense, the commander said, there are plans (and they are being worked on) to integrate 30,000 new CDS members into the revolutionary watch effort. The Organization Office wants to form 7,850 new committees and to be able to register 350,000 duly checked and registered new members.

Commander Herrera said: Let the people have more awareness each day about the role they play in the defense of this revolution and in the development of the revolution of America.

JUNTA MEMBER CALLS FOR STRONG CENTRAL POWER

PA032308 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Aug 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] The slogan of the fifth inter-American conference of lawyers--inaugurated by Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the Cesar Augusto Silva Center last night--is: "In Defense of the Principles of Sovereignty and Self-Determination for the States and Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean Against Imperialist Intervention."

In the presence of lawyers from this continent and the Caribbean, Cordova Rivas stressed the need to strengthen central power in order to put an end to the existing political fiefdoms in certain ministries and government agencies.

This situation, Cordova Rivas stressed, "weakens central power, the executive power of this country, represented by the government junta and politically directed by the FSLN National Directorate."

Only with strong central power, Cordova Rivas said, will the government have "all of the necessary strength and authority to run the republic, to render production effective and to move this revolutionary process forward, disregarding any ideological sectarianism, because in our case such sectarianism contradicts the revolution."

"The authority of the revolutionary government cannot be shared, divided, dispersed or disobeyed." he emphasized.

Cordova Rivas reiterated the government's "complete respect" for the decisions of the judicial branch and for human rights.

He criticized the economic, political and military aggression of imperialism and announced that economic, fiscal and revenue-oriented laws will be issued in the next few days "to correct our balance of payments and our fiscal deficit."

HUNGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS SANDINIST LEADER BORGE

AU312057 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Csaba Nagy interview--in Budapest, date not given--with Tomas Borge, minister of the interior of the Republic of Nicaragua: "We Are Building a New Nicaragua"]

[Text] Tomas Borge, member of the Politburo of the joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the interior, who had visited our country at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, has granted an interview to MAGYAR HIRLAP. Csaba Nagy represented our newspaper at the discussion.

[Question] On the second anniversary of Somoza's expulsion, the government council of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction announced some far-reaching measures--a land reform and an expansion of nationalizations. What made them necessary?

[Answer] The agricultural reform is to satisfy a very old demand of the peasantry in our country. Its future implementation was laid down as an objective already in the 1961 Sandinist front program. The agricultural reform is nothing but an answer to questions that have arisen in the course of our revolution. On the one hand, it is indispensable from the viewpoint of the country's economic development and, on the other hand, we are fulfilling by it a legitimate historical demand of the peasantry. We are enabling the peasants to cultivate the land left to lie fallow by large estate owners and contribute to raising production and the standard of living. Another important factor is for workers to realize the need for the agricultural reform and to support our ideas.

[Question] Some views hold that Nicaragua is pursuing a middle course between Cuban development and the policy of the Chilean popular unity. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] Even if there are such views, I do not think that it would be apt to make such a comparison. There is a course chosen by the Nicaraguan revolution. It is based on Sandinism and scientific revolutionary ideas applied to specific Nicaraguan conditions.

We are not particularly pleased when some labels are attached to us. I think that each country has to realize its objectives in conformity with its own specific conditions. We are revolutionaries and we are realizing our objectives with increasing thoroughness. However, our measures cannot be separated from the circumstances that characterize the present Nicaraguan realities. Of course, there are identical features with Cuba. However, there are significant differences as well. Revolutions have always borne identical and dissimilar features, which defend on the historical moment and characteristics. I have been asked on several occasions whether we are going to create another Cuba in Nicaragua. My answer has been and remains: No. We will not create another Cuba, but a new Nicaragua in Nicaragua.

[Question] Reports are being received daily about outrages of counterrevolutionary gangs in the northern part of Nicaragua, and some 6,000-7,000 former Somozists are preparing to attack Nicaragua from Honduran territory. What is your government doing to prevent counter-revolutionary acts?

[Answer] Counterrevolutionary acts are unavoidable when revolutionary changes are taking place. There are, in fact, aggressive plans against Nicaragua. Thus, a great responsibility devolves on us. A revolution unwilling or unable to defend itself cannot be called a revolution. We can say about our revolution that it is steadfast and has faith, and intends to defend itself as well. If need be, we will fight to the last drop of our blood.

I was once asked whether I am concerned over the counterrevolutionary danger. I answered that I was not, that I am indeed pleased, because it means that we are pursuing a revolutionary course. A revolution without a counterrevolution does not exist. That is a historical fact. Also, our revolution must face up to that danger--at least for the time being.

[Question] The United States has begun building a new naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca in Central America to secure favorable means for implementing its plans concerning El Salvador and Nicaragua. What are relations like between your country and the United States and how do you assess the latest U.S. steps?

[Answer] Of course, we are for establishing a good relationship with the United States. However, our relations must be based definitely on nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, the principle of mutuality and recognition of Nicaragua's sovereignty. I think that the U.S. Government's policy is consistent, at least as far as attaining its objectives by any means is concerned. To be sure, aggressive reaction to world political events, which is a characteristic of Reagan's policy, is actually the reaction of a great power that has sustained some heavy blows and painful losses throughout the world in the last 10 years. It is the self-protective reaction of a U.S. Government bent on effacing the memory of the setbacks it has suffered in the international arena. It is such a deluded policy that we must regard any possible aggression by the United States as a reality the world revolutionary movements must face at any given moment. It is clear that considerable dangers are inherent in Reagan's open reactionary attitude not only for Nicaragua, but the entire world. I very much hope that world public opinion will realize in time the magnitude of the danger that the Reagan administration's armament mania means for the peoples of the world.

[Question] The outcome of the struggle of the patriotic forces of El Salvador cannot be immaterial for you. What is your government's position regarding El Salvador and how do you appraise the presence of American advisers in that country?

[Answer] Of course the United States is anxious over the activeness of the Central American revolutionary movements. We are requested not to intervene in El Salvador's domestic affairs. We adhere to this principle. Of course, we ask the United States to do the same.

We are undoubtedly in solidarity with the revolutionary movement of El Salvador. At the same time, our opinion is that direct intervention cannot bring about a solution in the country. The people of El Salvador have to decide their destiny and no one, I repeat, no one has the right to interfere. We do, of course, support the patriots of El Salvador in their struggle, but our support is only of a political and moral nature.

GOVERNMENT DENIES AIDING SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS

FL031145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text of Cuban Government statement published 3 September in GRANMA--read by announcer]

[Text] Haig and the U.S. Government lie shamelessly. We say this basing ourselves, specifically, on a series of absolutely false claims that Mr Haig and other U.S. spokesmen have been repeating for the past few weeks and which should not go unanswered.

A Washington-datelined AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE report on 30 July said textually: The supply of Soviet arms to Cuba reached a record level this year and part of these arms are sent to other Central American countries, said U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today. We have serious proof that part of these arms are redistributed in Central America, Haig said in an exposition to the Senate's Armed Forces Committee during which he explained the close connection between U.S. foreign and defense policies.

Along these same lines, Mr Haig said in recent days that it was highly probable that there were Cuban military advisers in El Salvador alongside the country's revolutionary fighters. On 1 September, another AFP report from Washington says: The U.S. Government said today that Cuban military advisers are acting alongside the guerrillas in El Salvador to overthrow the country's government. An official declaration issued by the State Department disclosed that the U.S. intelligence services detected the presence of at least several Cuban advisers in El Salvador, adding that for the time being it had no exact data on the number of these advisers.

This is the way that lies are fabricated in the United States, in the style of Goebbels, and then spread around the world.

The failure of the brutual imperialist aggression in El Salvador leads now to these cynical lies to justify new genocidal actions against these heroic people and other acts of aggression on the international level by the insane and desperate policy of the present Yankee administration.

The claim that part of the arms received by Cuba from the Soviet Union for our armed forces are redistributed in Central America is an absolute, 100-percent lie. Haig and the U.S. Government do not and cannot have evidence for this kind of assertion.

Cuba has received considerable quantities of arms in 1981. This is no secret. But these are arms to defend ourselves from the United States' proclaimed plans of aggressions against our country. When we say that we are ready to defend our fatherland to the last drop of blood, we are speaking in earnest. More than 1/2 million men and women have joined the territorial troops militia and they are all trained and armed. These arms from the USSR were received for these new units and the regular troops of our armed forces. Not a single one of them has left Cuba for Central America. They are arms exclusively for our own defense.

Moreover, Cuba rejects and denounces as a shameless and unfounded lie the claim that there are Cuban advisers alongside the Salvadoran patriots. We categorically declare that there has never been, now or ever, a single military or civilian adviser from Cuba alongside the revolutionary forces fighting in El Salvador.

Haig and the U.S. Government have deliberately lied in this. They respond to our well-founded charges of imperialist threats, hostile actions against our people and the possibility that the CIA is using bacteriological arms in Cuba with these clumsy and gross lies. Their plans for a new escalation of aggression and cowardly threats against our fatherland are evident. In their attempt to justify their crimes, they unscrupulously deceive not only the people of the United States and world opinion but also their very own Senate. This institution would do well to investigate the truth of these claims. Otherwise, it will fail to give evidence of minimal self-respect.

Let Haig and the U.S. Government show a single one of the proofs they talk about.

It is easy to catch a liar. We have caught Haig and the U.S. Government in a flagrant lie. We urge Mr Haig and his government to show the world and the people of the United States the slightest proof of these claims.

The Cuban revolution never lies. Let us see if Mr Haig and the unscrupulous and lying U.S. Government can say the same.

We have withstood the Yankee economic blockade, threats and criminal aggressions with dignity for over 20 years. Our people shall never be intimidated or subjugated. Our fatherland and our revolution have never nor will ever tremble before any enemy no matter how powerful.

Signed: Revolutionary Government of Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S JUAN BOSCH ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL030131 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Arriving here this afternoon aboard a flight from Managua was outstanding writer and former president of the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch. He was met at Jose Marti International Airport by Cuba's Vice Minister of Culture Antonio Nunez Jimenez, Casa de Las Americas President Mariano Rodriguez and other officials of that cultural institution.

Minutes after his arrival, Juan Bosch told newsmen what it meant to him to visit Cuba and the meeting of intellectuals on the sovereignty of the peoples of our America, in which he will participate.

[Begin Bosch recording] For me, each visit to Cuba is like a visit to the fountain of youth. What I expect from this meeting of Latin American intellectuals is probably... the meeting by itself is unable to give...I say that perhaps the consequences will be fewer than I would want them to be, because I would like to see not only the intellectuals but the peoples of Latin America unite in a struggle to carry out the indispensable reforms needed to put an end, once and for all, to hunger, uncertainty, exploitation, ignorance and the isolation in which we have been living for many years. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO VIETNAM

For the text of the joint communique, as carried by VNA, on Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca's official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 27-31 August, see the Vietnam section of the 4 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER LEAVES FOR VIETNAM

FL031440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Sergio del Valle, a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of public health, has left for Vietnam at the head of a delegation.

The group will attend the inauguration of the (Dong Hoi) Hospital, which was built by Cuban workers as part of Cuba's contribution to that nation.

BRIEFS

ARAB FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--A ceremony was held last night at the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association to introduce the association's new executive committee. Levi Farah was confirmed as president. The new vice presidents are Rodrigo Alvarez Cambras and Manuel Cespedes. Also reconfirmed in their posts were Nivaldo Herrera, Luis Morejon and Gustavo Roberno. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 81 FL]

DOMINICA

PREMIER CHARLES REITERATES CRITICISM OF BISHOP

FL022017 Bridgetown CANA in English 1909 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 2 Sep (CANA)--Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles refused to back down today from her public criticism of Maurice Bishop [and the] People's Revolutionary Government (PRG)--in Grenada. Miss Charles was questioned by the Caribbean CONTACT newspaper for chiding Grenada for having caused Eastern Caribbean governments to lose out on a 4 million U.S. dollar basic needs grant by the United States to the Caribbean Development Bank. The bank has refused a U.S. directive that none of the money should go to Grenada which has a left-wing government.

In response to a CONTACT editorial statement that Dominica may be losing its will to resist American pressure on Caribbean governments, Miss Charles said she was not prepared to uphold the United States in its "foolhardly" decision not to include Grenada. The prime minister also questioned whether the CONTACT views were those of its publisher, the Caribbean Conference of Churches.

She said that the U.S. move "will not bring the results the United States is seeking. But the United States is on one side of the Caribbean and that government must follow the dictates of the majority of her taxpayers who have made it clear that they do not want their hard earned money to go to countries that visit Cuba so they could shout abuse on their threshold to their government."

Grenada is on our side of the Caribbean and she is in a community relationship with other lesser developed countries and, since Grenada is a recipient of aid from communist countries which would not give united aid to Dominica which is not communist, then Grenada should show her solidarity with Dominica and the others by refusing to accept aid from the United States thus freeing the flow of aid to other lesser developed countries," she said.

Miss Charles said that she was "fighting Dominica's battle" and nobody else's battle adding that "CONTACT must realize that I do not allow bias to color my views. CONTACT must search its own conscience..." She called on the regional church publication to explain two things one of which being "why their heavy criticism of Guyana's election, while they applaud the refusal of the Revolutionary Government of Grenada to hold elections as promised."

The Dominican leader said that she would criticize the communist regime in Cuba despite the fact "the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement (Dr Fidel Castro) happens to be the head of the Cuban Government." She said that Dominica had not accepted scholarships from Cuba because "Cuba has tried to give us scholarships...to ensure that they brainwash young people of Dominica with their ideology. To show that I am not for sale to anybody at all, I refused the scholarships," she added.

GRENADA

BRIEFS

SOVIET VISITORS--St Georges, Grenada, 1 Sep (CANA)--Two members of the National Youth Organization of the USSR recently concluded a visit to Grenada, a government release here said. During the visit, the youths held talks with the ruling New Jewel Movement's National Youth Organization (NYO) and visited NYO camps now being conducted. Before leaving Grenada, the Russian delegation pledged assistance to the NYO in its drive to recruit 7000 members by the end of this year, the release said. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1537 GMT 1 Sep 81 FL]

PANAMA

EDEN PASTORA REPORTEDLY LEAVES FOR LIBYA

PA021806 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Sep 81 p 4

[From the "Names and Events" column]

[Text] Eden Pastora, the famous, feared and controversial Nicaraguan guerrilla, has left Panama after a 2-month rest, and is in Libya, according to internationally confirmed reports. There is a meeting of world revolutionary leaders going on in Libya.

VENEZUELA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH EL SALVADOR

PA032302 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2145 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Caracas, 3 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--Venezuela and El Salvador today accused Mexico and France of seeking to legitimize armed subversion by granting political recognition to the leftwing guerrilla groups that are struggling to overthrow the Government of El Salvador.

The accusation is contained in a joint communique released at the end of the 3-day visit to Venezuela by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena.

The declaration does not allude directly to those countries, but notes that "a Latin American country and an extracontinental power" signed a joint pronouncement last week "that constitutes a grave precedent for Latin America."

The document notes that those two countries' attitude is "incompatible with the principle of nonintervention."

It added: "To seek to legitimize armed subversion and to recommend changes in the Salvadoran domestic order, far from contributing to a solution to the problem, exacerbates it on one hand by trying to internationalize it and, on the other, contributes to the radicalization of subversion.

During [?his visit], Foreign Minister Chavez Mena met with President Luis Herrera Campins, with his counterpart Jose Alberto Zambrano and with leaders of political parties and of the private sector in an effort to achieve renewed Venezuelan support for his government. This effort has been fruitful from the outset of his visit, when Venezuela reacted bitterly [passage indistinct] was supported yesterday by eight other Latin American countries. Three more announced their adherence to it today.

Venezuelan support also was inscribed in the joint declaration which stated that the foreign ministers voiced their concern "over the attempts to interrupt and thwart the processes of institutionalization of liberty and democracy in Latin America."

The document points out that social reforms within a pluralist system and an end to foreign intervention and subversive terrorism, from one extreme to the other, "constitute a better guarantee of achieving peace in liberty."

El Salvador has been gripped by a longstanding conflict in which more than 20,000 persons have been killed. In an effort to pacify the country, the government called for elections in March of next year.

In terms of bilateral relations, the two countries agreed to strengthen their ties of cooperation and to increase their efforts to develop the program of cooperation signed today.